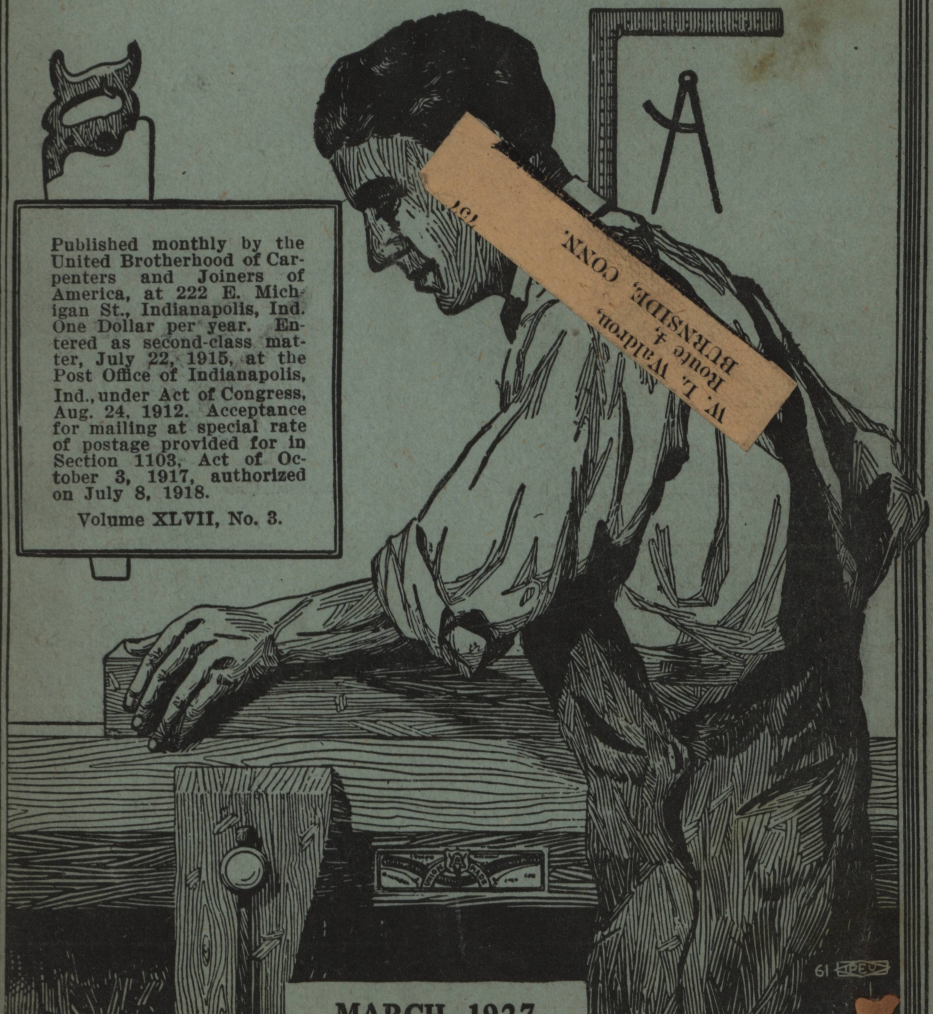
The CARPENTER

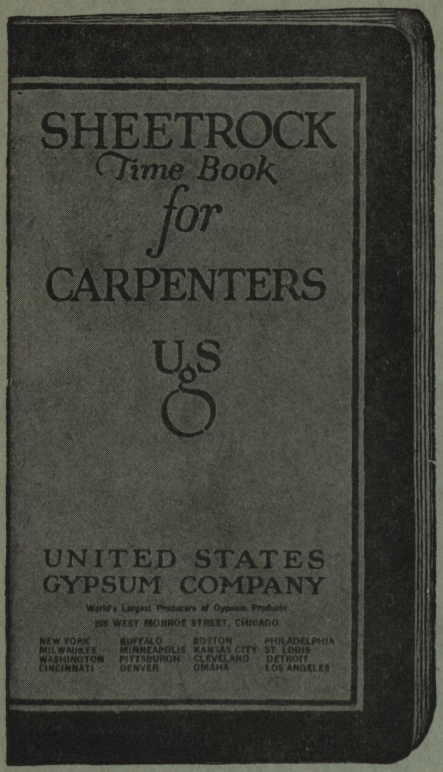


Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVII, No. 3.

MARCH, 1927

It's NEW and FREE!



We've got out a new edition of the Sheetrock Time Book.

Full of useful information in handy form.

Tables for quick figuring, short cuts that save time and prevent costly mistakes.

Room for time records.

Not for sale, but FREE to any carpenter. Just fill in and mail the coupon below. You're welcome!

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide, and 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10 ft. long

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF—INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this coupon today

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

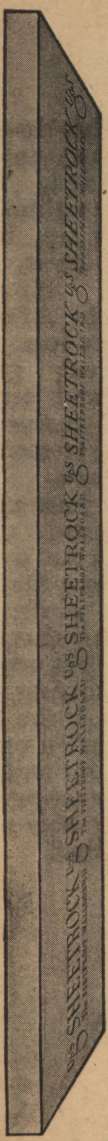
Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to—

(Name).....

(Complete Address).....

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

This is the *time-tested* gypsum wallboard



Sheetrock is time-tested. Sheetrock is made *right*—for the carpenter and right for the owner. It's a standard building material.

Light and easy to handle. Saves and nails like lumber. Once up, it's up to stay.

Firesafe. Pure gypsum rock cast in broad, high sheets. Cannot burn, ignite or transmit fire.

Permanent. Enduring as the solid rock from which it is made. Will not warp, bulge or buckle.

Insulating. Saves fuel; winter-warm and summer-cool.

Takes any decoration. Smooth, unbroken surfaces assured by the exclusive Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System.

No other wallboard, gypsum or any other kind, offers *all* these advantages. Look for the USG Sheetrock brand, on every sheet →

Let us send you a sample of Sheetrock and full information. Mail the coupon.

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois

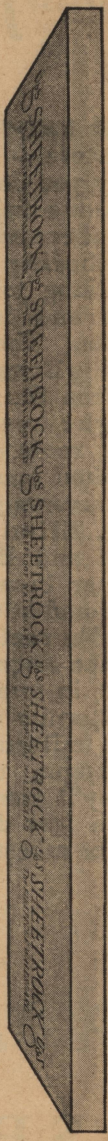
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Illinois

Please send me your data on the new Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System and other special information on Sheetrock.

Name.....

Address.....

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF . . . INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

No slack times

for the Eternit man

WE KNOW carpenters — probably you do too—who are making a lot of extra money re-roofing when building jobs are few and far between. They are laying Eternit Asbestos Shingles. Right over the old roofs. This method cuts time —prevents trouble. Eliminates dirt and litter. Pleases the home owner because it saves money for him and at the same time provides a double roof that keeps out the heat of the summer sun and keeps in the heat in winter.

Eternits are easier to lay. They are uniform in size and thickness. Stronger, tougher, more resilient. They'll stand more rough handling with less danger of breakage than other asbestos shingles. The reason for this is—they are not cast or moulded. They are laminated—built up, layer upon layer, from long fibered, South African asbestos and highest grade Portland cement. Then compressed under tremendous pressure.

In your neighborhood right now there are many home owners wondering what to do about the leaks and weaknesses which winter disclosed in their roofs. Show them that a new roof of Eternits right over the old one will solve their roofing problems once and for all. Ask the Eternit dealer, too, if he hasn't a roofing job for you to do. Fill out and mail coupon today for instructions for laying Eternits showing how easily and simply they're applied.

Eternit

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ETERNIT, Inc., Dept. C, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Boston—St. Louis—New Orleans—Jacksonville

Please send me full details about Eternits.

Name_____ Street _____

City_____ State_____

Please be sure to give your dealer's name here

_____

OUR DESIGN N-800

Look for our Name

"Hardwood Products Corporation"

printed on the top edge of every door from our Factory.

HARDWOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

NEENAH, WISCONSIN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH QUALITY

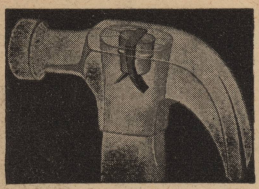
UNION-MADE DOORS.

VAUGHAN VANADIUM
A HAMMER You'll Swear By!

The feel of it! The swing of it! The sturdiness of it! The beauty of it! No hammer like it, or as thoroughly satisfactory to the skilled carpenter.

Head is forged in precision dies from a solid bar of special-analysis Vanadium alloy steel and scientifically heat treated.

Its long, powerful Vanadium claws grip anything from a brad to a spike. Their sweep or curve makes pulling easy. Face and sides are crowned to prevent marring woodwork in matching or fine cabinet work.



A patented adjustable expansion wedge makes the handle hang on like grim death. Should the wood shrink, a smart rap on the wedge with a nail-set drives it a bit deeper. Note how the barbed wings of this steel wedge guided by the copper pins, sink into the wood in opposite directions. Tests by Underwriters Laboratories, Chicago, showed that this wedge adds 900 pounds to the holding power of the head.

Handle is made from selected second growth hickory—hand shaved. Its "swell" where you grip it, makes it easy on the hand, and its slenderness at the top gives it a flexibility that takes away all the jar.

How to Get One

First try your favorite hardware dealer. If he hasn't the Vaughn Vanadium hammer—labeled like the one in the picture, accept no substitute, but have him send to his jobber for one.

If this is not convenient, send us $2.25 and the name and address of your dealer, and a Vaughn Vanadium Hammer will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

Ask Your Dealer. If he has none in stock order from us.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

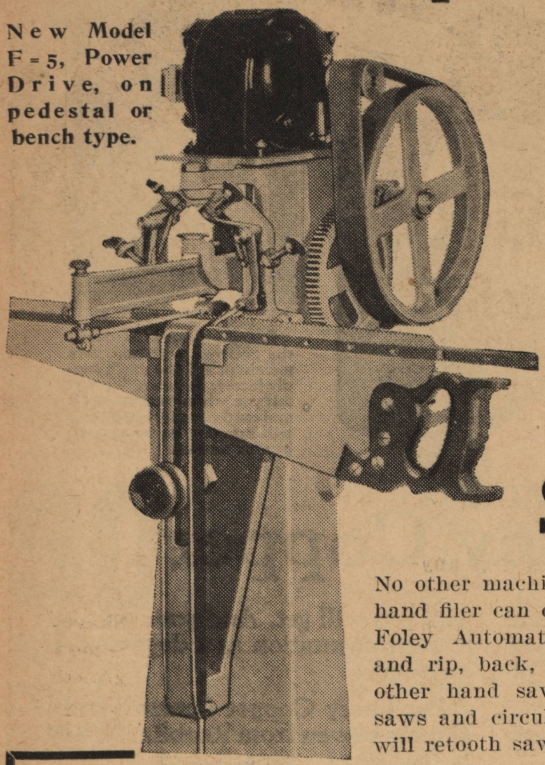
Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Quick-grip claws that hang on. You'll never break them.

Hand-Shaved Second-growth HICKORY Handle

A New Principle in Saw Filing!



New Model F-5, Power Drive, on pedestal or bench type.

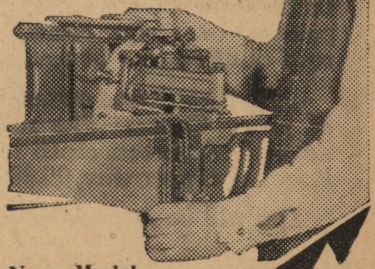
A way to keep saw teeth always even on new saws—or to bring irregular teeth quickly back to perfect alignment—has been perfected by Foley engineers, as announced in the January issue of the Carpenter. By an ingenious new principle the saw is **automatically jointed each time it is filed.** This is only one of many features in

The NEW FOLEY Automatic SAW FILER

No other machine or the most expert hand filer can compete with the New Foley Automatic. It files cross-cut and rip, back, panel, mitre box and other hand saws; meat saws, band saws and circular cross-cut saws. It will retooth saws perfectly.

Sharp Saws==Better Work==More Profit

The Foley Automatic operates with a speed and accuracy that will astonish you. Think what it would mean in a season's run of jobs to always have sharp saws,—fast true cutting saws. You'd do 100% better work—more work—get your jobs done on time—please your customers—and have a very handsome increase in your profits at the end of the year.



New Model F-3 Hand Drive.

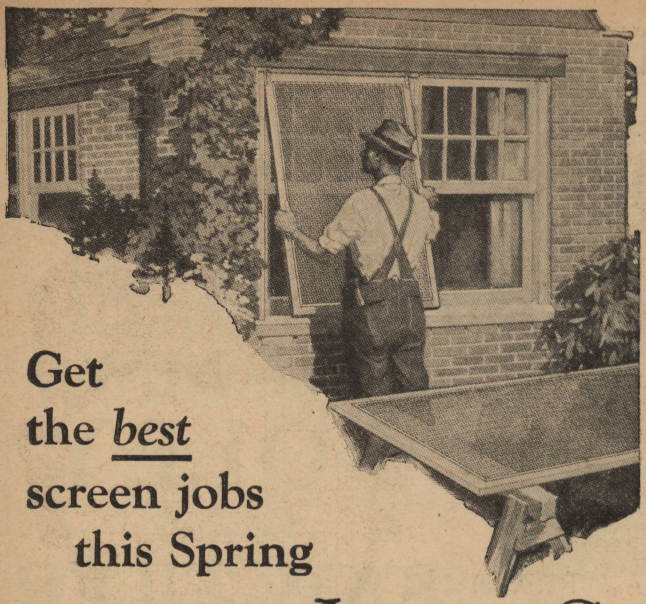
Your Satisfaction GUARANTEED

You can use the New Foley for 30 days on your own jobs. Test it on all kinds of saws. If after this fair trial you are not satisfied, if the machine does not do what is claimed for it, all you have to do is let us know and your money will be refunded. The big spring building rush is opening up—you need the New Foley on your first job—so mail the coupon now for all the facts. Here's a proposition where you can't lose.

FOLEY
SAW TOOL Co., Inc.
451 Foley Bldg., 919 E. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me full details on the New Foley Saw Filers.

Name .....
(Write your address plainly in margin)



Examine Jersey Copper in the roll—at your hardware merchant's. If he can't supply Jersey, write us. We will tell you where you can get it and send you a free book that will inform you about copper for screens.

Get the *best* screen jobs this Spring

—*use* Jersey Copper

YOUR most profitable screen jobs are those on the finer homes. Why not get your share of this business?

You can get *more* than your share!

But, first, remember that owners of the better-class homes are demanding more durable screens than those made of steel cloth, either painted or metal coated, which rusts out in a year or two.

Offer these home owners screens of Jersey Copper—the nationally advertised screen cloth made of Roebling copper wire, 99.88% pure.

You will be surprised at the business you will get. And you will add to your reputation as a dependable mechanic.

For Jersey Copper Screen Cloth alone is woven from Roebling Wire. It has extra strength and stiffness due to the special Roebling process. No alloy lessens its durability, as in the case of so-called "bronze"—a mixture of copper and zinc which lacks the uniformity of pure copper.

Advise your customers to use 16-mesh (recommended by U. S. Public Health Service). Most people prefer the Dark Finish—nearly invisible in screens, and stays that way.

The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company
620 South Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
All Grades of Wire Cloth Made of All Kinds of Wire

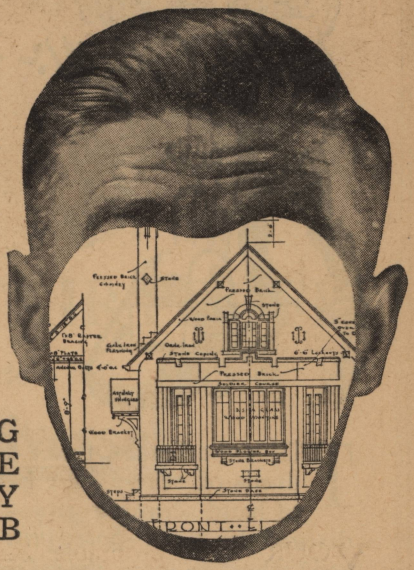
Jersey Copper
INSECT SCREEN CLOTH

MADE OF ROEBLING COPPER WIRE—99.88% PURE

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ... at $4,000 to $12,000 a Year

See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the wage scale.



90 DAYS EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method", with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the $5,000 to $15,000 a year jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School of Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instrutors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE Book

Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

Dept. C-180, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

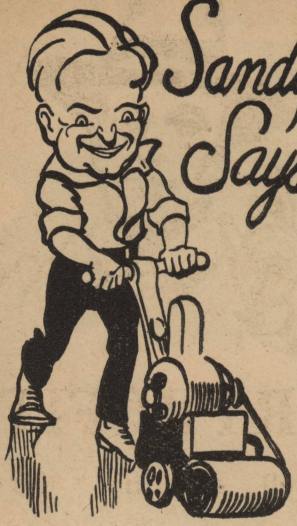
Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. C-180, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints" and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____



There's No Doubt About it-- DURUNDUM *Is THE Paper*

for

FAST, ECONOMICAL FLOOR FINISHING

THE experience of one Floor Finisher is typical of hundreds of others. He has been in the game since the days of hand scraping, and, after scraping had passed into the discard he used *Speed-grits* Garnet Paper—until a month ago, when he gave *Speed-grits* Durundum a trial. Then he quit Garnet! His trial roll of Durundum cut so much faster, lasted so much longer, and finished so much better, that he is now using Durundum exclusively.

THERE is no doubt about it— *Speed-grits* Durundum is THE paper for fast, economical Floor Finishing. If you are not already using it, you should investigate this remarkable paper. Conveniently located stocks will give you prompt, efficient delivery service.

FREE At no cost to yourself, this coupon will bring you full information on this newer, better way of Floor Surfacing. We will also give you the name of your nearest dealer.

LOOK FOR THIS TRIANGLE TRADE MARK

MANNING ABRASIVE CO., INC.
P. O. Drawer 74 TROY, N. Y.

Manning Abrasive Co., Inc.
P. O. Drawer 74, Troy, N. Y.

Please send, without cost or obligation, full information on the newer, better way of Floor Surfacing with Durundum Paper.

Name .....

Street & No. ..... State .....

City .....

GETTING BY

does not mean

GETTING ON

When the final check-up of your profit on your jobs is made, will it show

JUST EVEN or A FAIR PROFIT

Carpenters all over the world tell us that the

American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

is the real means of their "Getting On."

It pays them a bigger return on their investment than any other labor saving device. It is always ready to do a floor job at the right time—it saves the work of several hand scrapers—does it better and faster. It never brakes down in the heat of the work because it is of the highest quality and workmanship—it is easy to operate and can be handled by any man on the job. It also furnishes a means of keeping a steady income rolling in by resurfacing old floors when new building is slack.

Own you own "American Universal" floor surfacing machine and be independent in all ways. Fill out the coupon and mail it in at once. No obligation at all.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St.
Toledo, Ohio

Send full information about the American Universal (522)

☐ I am a builder.
☐ I am a carpenter.

Name .....

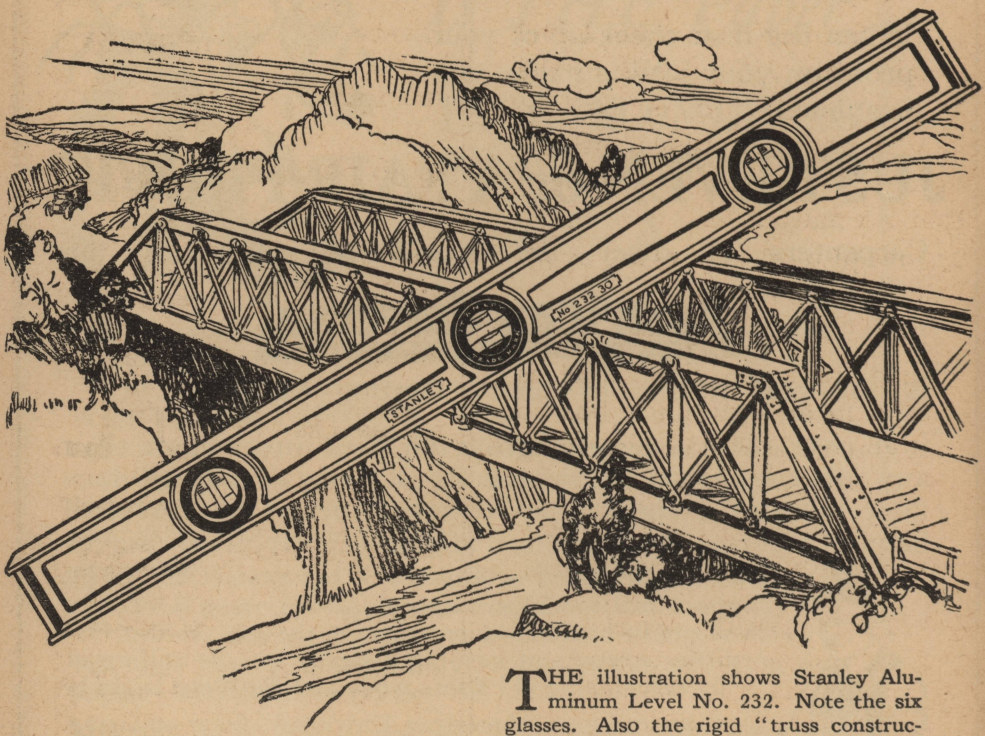
Address .....

City .....State .....

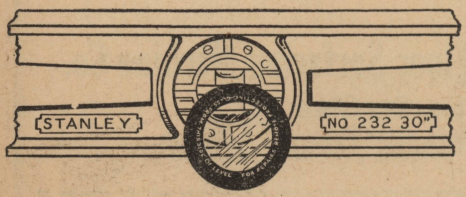
Light . . . accurate . . .

Rigid Truss Construction

Built like a bridge!



THE illustration shows Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232. Note the six glasses. Also the rigid "truss construction." This level should be in every carpenter's kit. Four sizes: 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches.



EACH opening, for level and plumb glasses, is protected by heavy glass covers which keep out dirt and protect the bulbs. Glasses are easily removed. The cases holding the glasses are held by clamps screwed directly to the frame.

STANLEY

A LEVEL that will remain true and accurate for the remainder of your natural life. This is the Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232 — made with the Stanley patented truss construction.

The Stanley Aluminum Level weighs only 2¼ pounds in the 24-inch length. It is easy to handle, and is equipped with six "proved" glasses so arranged that no matter how it is taken up, one or more glasses are available to level or plumb.

This level is guaranteed against rusting. Each one is packed in an individual box so that you are assured of receiving it in first-class condition.

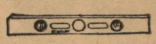
Ask your dealer to show you a Stanley Aluminum Level.

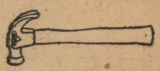
The Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

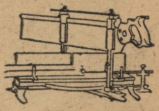
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES

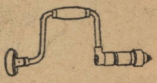
LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

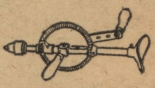
HAND DRILLS

MITRE BOXES 

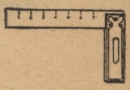
RULES

BIT BRACES 

SCREW DRIVERS

BREAST DRILLS 

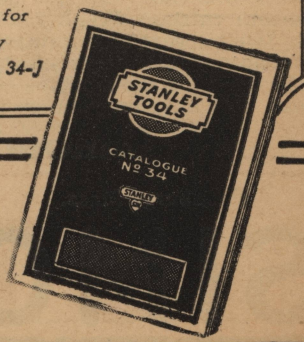
CHISELS

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

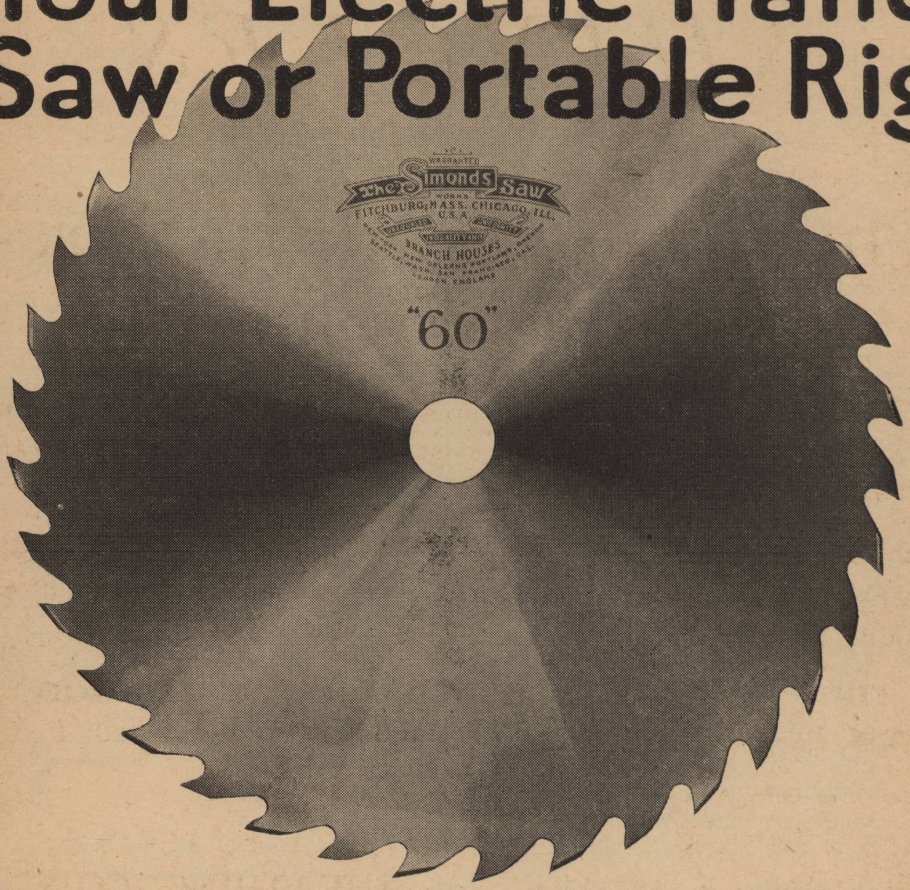
EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

More Service from Your Electric Hand Saw or Portable Rig



To get the greatest cutting service from an electric hand saw meant that a small circular blade had to be made especially for this particular purpose. We have made it —the Simonds "60" for general fast cutting and the Simonds "59" for unusually smooth cutting. When you get a new machine insist on having a Simonds Blade on it. Don't accept any ordinary Circular Saw because it will not give you the satisfaction and successful cutting which you can get with one of these special blades. The dealer who sells you the machine can get these saws for you. Replace any ordinary saws you may now have on your machines with the special Simonds "60" or Simonds "59."

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Fitchburg, Mass. **Chicago, Ill.**

SIMONDS "60"

AMBLER
Fireproof Asbestos
SHINGLES

are

The Last Word In Fireproof Roofing

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, and can be applied by carpenters as well as roofers.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

AMBLER, PENNA.

Pittsburgh, Penna.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio
Omaha, Nebraska	Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penna.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Washington, D. C.	Chicago, Ill.		Detroit, Mich.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.			Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name .....

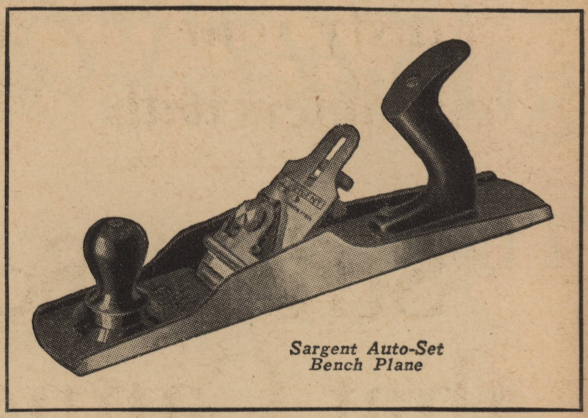
Address .....

City .....

CARP. State .....

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

How far do you push a plane each day?



Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane

STATISTICS on daily average plane yardage are not available. It is probable, however, that many carpenters swing their planes around the equivalent of a city block—and back again.

Are you pushing and pulling two pounds of unnecessary extra weight whenever you use a plane? Two pounds is the very considerable difference in weight between the light, keen Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane and old-style planes of the same size. Pushing and pulling, lifting, twisting and turning these extra two pounds consume a lot of extra energy in the course of a day. And not one advantage is gained.

As a matter of fact the Sargent Auto-Set has other advantageous features which help to put it in a class alone. The edge-holding cutter of chromium steel may be removed, sharpened and replaced without changing the original adjustment. In place, the cutter is immovable, non-chattering across or against the grain. This plane can be adjusted for fine or coarse cut without removing any part. It is strong, wear-resisting, more conveniently roomy around the grips. See Sargent planes and squares at your dealer's. Note their fine balance and finish, and see just how the time-saving Auto-Set feature works. Read the table of comparative weights below and mail coupon for full particulars.

Sargent Auto-Set No. 718 (18 in.)	*5½ lbs.	No. 722 (22 in.)	6 lbs.
Sargent Older Type No. 418 (18 in.)	7 lbs.	No. 422 (22 in.)	7⅛ lbs.
Other well-known make (18 in.)	*7¾ lbs.	(22 in.)	8⅛ lbs.

*A difference here of 2¼ pounds

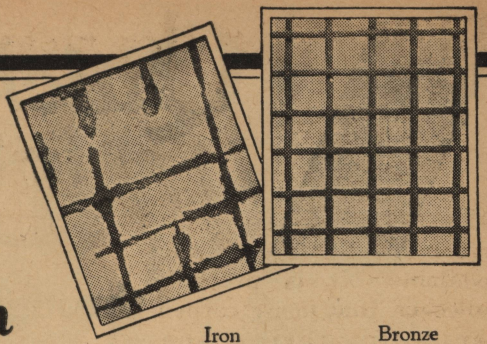
SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*, 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send, without cost to me, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

SARGENT
Tools & Hardware

Satisfy your customers with



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AFTER EQUAL SERVICE

Strong Screens that Cannot Rust

IT WILL pay you to recommend strong and durable bronze screening because the satisfactory service it will give your customers cannot help reflecting credit on your workmanship. Ask your hardware dealer for screen cloth made by any of the following manufacturers.

Leading Screen Cloth Manufacturers who use Anaconda Bronze Wire

American Wire Fabrics Corp., New York
Clinton Wire Cloth Company, Clinton, Iowa
John M. Hart Company, Chicago
The C. O. Jelliff Manufacturing Corp., Southport, Conn.
New York Wire Cloth Company, New York
Pacific Wire Products Company, Los Angeles, Calif.
Wickwire Brothers, Cortland, N. Y.

ANACONDA BRONZE WIRE

A product of The American Brass Company, Waterbury, Connecticut

Quick CLEAN *Drilling*

through *all* kind of wood

Easy with Mr. Punch

Mr. Punch
No. 185

is sold by good tool dealers.

Price—with 8 drill points, 1-16th to 11-64th inch ... $2.75

MR. Punch is a fast worker. You push. He twists. His automatic return takes up half the effort.

His drill points cut clean—through wood, wall board, and plaster—without crack, break, or splinter.

His magazine handle has eight numbered compartments in which to keep drill points.

Turn the cap to the size wanted, and out drops the point. With a place to keep them, points aren't so easily mislaid or lost.

Mr. Punch is one of the 1500 Good Tools. Catalog describing them all will be mailed to any carpenter on request.

HANDLE—Knurled; doesn't slip. Has individual compartments in which to keep drill points when not in use.

CENTER NUT—Of very hard brass, for long service.

FRONT—Hollow brass tubing. Makes tool sturdy, and forms good base for fine nickel finish.

CHUCK—Has hardened steel jaws for fluted shank drills. Shell is extra long and held in place by spring. It cannot become completely unscrewed and lost.

EXPOSED PARTS—Polished. Nickled and buffed to bright, lasting finish.

LENGTH—10 inches. Weight 8 ounces.

Goodell-Pratt Company, Greenfield, Mass.

Toolsmiths

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Real Music from Real Saws

IF we are to believe the advertisements of certain correspondence schools, we may now learn to draw music from a saw just as it is produced from a well played violin.

Doubtless this is true, but we who work with tools are a great deal more interested in the music a saw makes as it sings through a tough piece of timber.

Your saw will make that sort of music if you keep its teeth sharp with a Slim Taper File bearing the Nicholson or Black Diamond trade mark. A few strokes applied at the right intervals will keep its teeth biting sharp and sure.

Your hardware dealer can supply you with the Slim and Extra Slim Taper Files—also the other saw files made by our Providence and Philadelphia factories.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U.S.A.

NICHOLSON
U.S.A.
(TRADE MARK)
Providence Factory
NICHOLSON FILE CO.

TRADE MARK

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. BARNETT CO.

DON'T sell color

Color is now combined with the *known sturdiness* of Beaver Vulcanite Hexagon Slabs

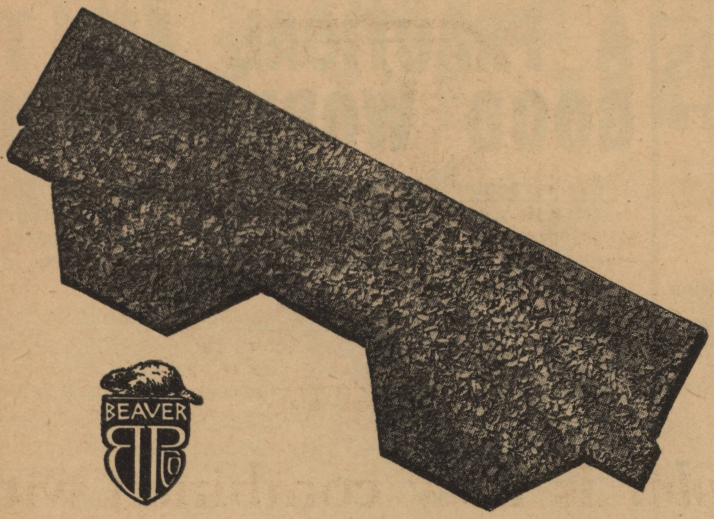
Long famous for their extra service life, their fire resistance and their weatherproofness, these slabs now come in four beautiful color blends to match any color scheme.

There is the Garnet Blend in warm reds; Verdant Blend in tones of green; Tawny Blend in warm browns and tans; and Autumn Blend with autumn colors blended in each slab.

These are the original Hexagon Shingles you know so well, with all the original features. They lay quickly—it is impossible to lay them incorrectly—and they come bundled in proper order to insure correct blending. Double and triple thickness on the roof assure weather-resistance. Double butts, emphasized by lasting color, give rich tile-like effect.

To help close roof contracts, carry a sample Color Blend shingle with you. Put it through the severe

without durability!



"Six Daring Tests." Show that the felt in this shingle is tough and of full weight—that the mineral surfacing is deeply embedded—that heat and cold can't warp it—rain can't soak it—burning embers can't harm it—sales are bound to result!

Your reputation stands on your customers' satisfaction. *Don't sell color without durability!* Specify rugged Color Blend Beaver Vulcanite Hexagon Slabs!

These shingle sensations are backed by powerful advertising in publications read by your prospects —everything is in their favor. Why put time on shingles which offer less?

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., *Inc.*, Dept. 1703, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER VULCANITE BLENDED ROOFS

CARPENTERS

Audels Answers

Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects

- How To Use Various Tools
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- How To Make Estimates
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- How To Frame Houses
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—With thousands of diagrams that make each subject easy to understand

A PRACTICAL AID TO GOOD WORKMANSHIP

The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by hard experience will find much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping-hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

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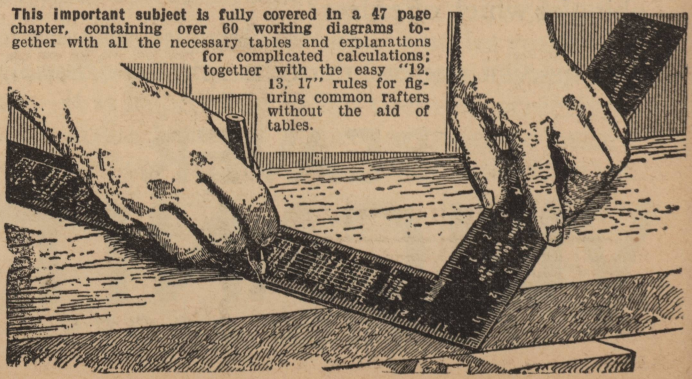
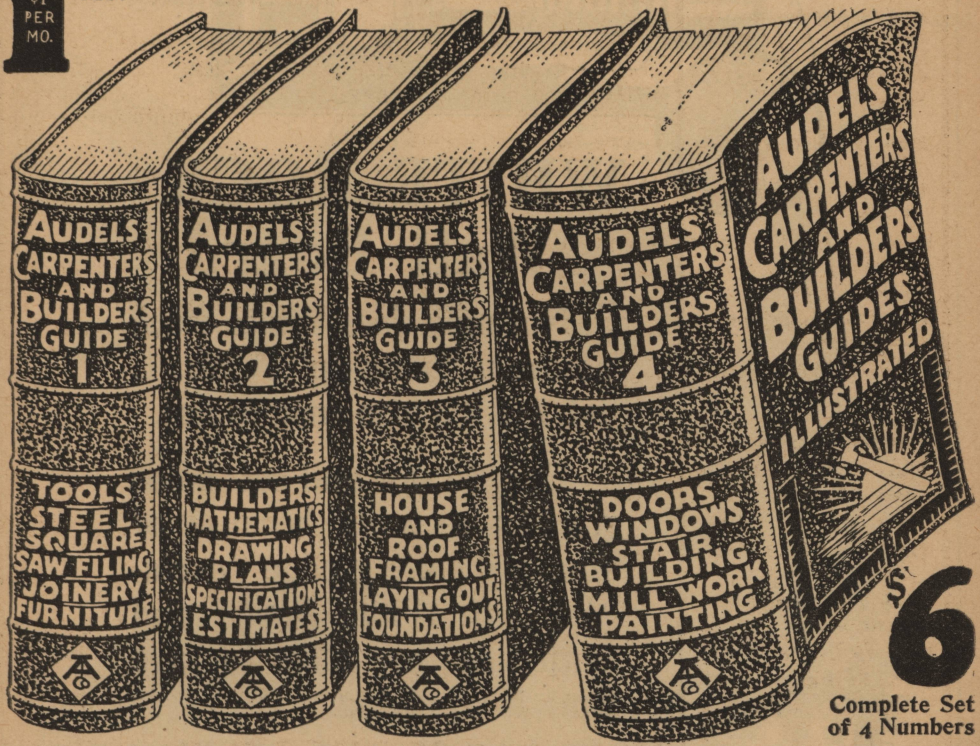
This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations for complicated calculations; together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.



& BUILDERS

THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF THE TRADE

$1 PER MO.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AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 3
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FREE TRIAL

Try these Guides for a week. Read them over in the evening. Look up the job you are working on in the ready reference index. Carry a Guide along with you in your tool box or coat pocket. If after 7 days, you decide they are well worth the price to you and will prove a big help to you in your work—then start making the easy payments.

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Examine any book published by us without charge. If you like it, keep it. If not, send it back. Pay us only if you are satisfied. No charge if you are not.

THEO. AUDEL & CO.
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MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

No risk. You take no chances. Send now. Examine Free. Pay if Satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

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$1 $1 PER MO.

Send me for free examination AUDEL'S CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDES, 4 NUMBERS. If satisfactory I will send you $1 within 7 days and $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

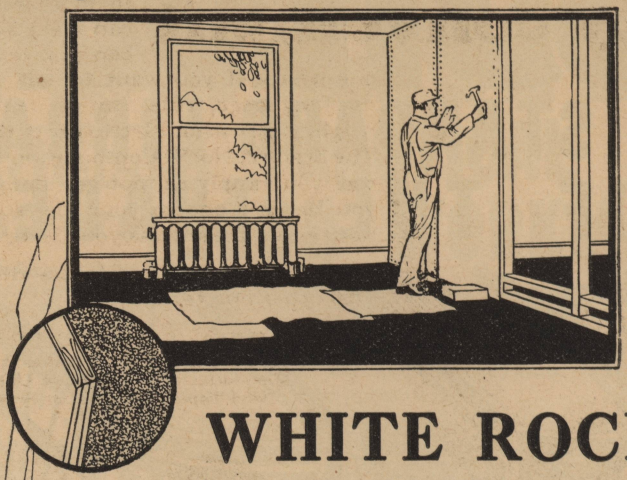
Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Employed by 3-T-58

Easy to Use



WHITE ROCK Wall Board

Not only does White Rock assure a "bang-up" A No. 1. job but it's also *easy to use.*

Easy to saw and cut–holds nails securely because of four-ply nailing edge *(exclusive with White Rock)* and both sides are alike to save time in applying.

For new construction or remodelling. Tell your dealer you want White Rock.

Time Book FREE

Get this helpful 64 page Carpenter's Time Book and sample of White Rock Wall Board. We shall be glad to send them to you upon request without charge.

The
AMERICAN
Gypsum Company
PORT CLINTON, OHIO

"It sure is mighty convenient

in more ways than you can shake a stick at. You can square an' plum' at one whack if you want to—an' you've got a marking gage, rule, miter, depth gage and height gage without letting go of this one tool." The Starrett No. 94 Combination Square is one tool you simply cannot get along without. If you haven't one in your kit, step into your hardware store and ask your dealer to fix you up.

Write for free Catalog 23 E describing this and 2200 other fine tools.

Starrett Combination Square No. 94

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS.

537

Use Starrett Tools

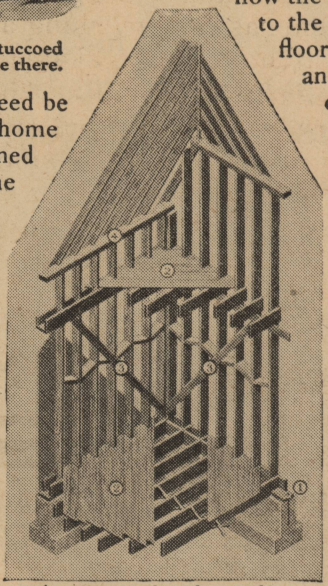
As the hurricane-proof house would look in wood siding.

Build to Withstand Hurricane Winds

The Miami house is stuccoed to conform to the style there.

TWO rules only need be observed to make a home proof against the sustained fury of a hurricane. Frame it of Southern Pine—the supreme structural wood of the world. Follow the long recognized Fifteen Points of good construction. Then let winds blow!

These Fifteen Points are incorporated in a house now being erected by the Southern Pine Association in Miami, Florida, with the co-operation of the Miami Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, the Associated General Contractors and The Architectural League of Greater Miami.



Arrangements have been made to furnish plans and specifications of the hurricane-proof house for the nominal sum of Ten Dollars.

Several of the all important Fifteen Points are shown in the engineer's drawing of one corner of the frame of the Miami house. Notice (1) how the sill is anchored, bolted, to the foundation. The subfloors (2) run diagonally and at right angles to each other. There is corner bracing (3) and the braces are cut into the studs. The rafters (4) are anchored to the main frame. Carpenters, contractors, architects and other experienced builders endorse this common sense construction which characterizes structures that have stood the storms of many decades.

At any lumber yard east of the Rocky Mountains you can buy Southern Pine. *You can tell it by its trade-mark. You can judge it by its grade-mark—the grades being in accord with American Lumber Standards.

The Fifteen Points of Hurricane-proof Construction are in book form. The book is free. Write for it today.

*These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here is one of 18 grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

Southern Pine Association
157 Interstate Building
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

SOUTHERN PINE—*THE SUPREME STRUCTURAL WOOD* OF THE WORLD

See demonstration at hardware dealers.' Try the "YANKEE" Ratchet.

No need to hold chuck

to keep it from turning back on ratchet movement. The famous "Yankee" Ratchet is smooth, powerful, silent; as easy-working as the stem-wind of a watch, yet unbreakable.

See "Yankee" No. 2100—the finest bit-brace ever made. Try it—and you will appreciate the economy of paying a little more to own a tool of this kind.

Use **new** "Yankee" Bit Extension in a "Yankee" No. 2100 Brace—a combination of two most remarkable tools.

No. 2100

Hard Rubber Handles. Unbreakable. Do not warp, shrink, crack or bind. Top handle steel-clad, ball bearing. Sweep handle caps held by patented "Yankee" method, preventing excessive handle play.

"Yankee" Finish.—Nickeled and finished in keeping with the perfection of its construction.

← *"Yankee" Ratchet Shifter.*—A finger-touch gives right or left ratchet, or rigid. Positive adjustment. Dust-proof. Moisture-proof.

New "Yankee" Chuck.—Ball bearing. Quick centering and accurate. Won't loosen in work with any bit; round, square taper, ¼ in.

Dealers Everywhere Sell "Yankee" Tools

Write us for "Yankee" Tool Book

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

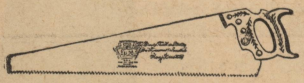
"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

How today's building methods affect your saw

Disston No. 7 Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saw

Disston D-8 Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saw



Disston D-23 Lightweight Saw

Disston No. 12 Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saw

Disston D-115 Lightweight Saw

SAWING has changed! Modern methods of construction have done away with much of the heavy cutting.

Today your work is lighter .... and you need a lighter saw.

Today Disston Lightweight saws are ready for your inspection at your hardware store.

Less weight! Less width to the blade. Saves your strength in steady sawing.

Yet with the hardness, the sharpness; with the spring and temper; the taper that means "easy running"; the "hang" that gives you balance—that your regular wide-blade Disston has.

You can get your favorite saw in a Lightweight Disston model: No. 7, D-8, No. 12, No. 16, etc. Ask your hardware man or write us.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Makers of
"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Some Lightweight Models

Above are shown five of the Disston Line of Lightweight Saws. Add a Lightweight to your saw-kit, and we wager you will reach for it many times every day.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVII—No. 3. **INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1927** One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF LABOR

(By Frank Duffy.)

WHEN the last convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned in Detroit, Mich., on October 14, 1926, I had served a quarter of a century as a delegate from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the annual gatherings of that body.

In looking back I can plainly see the changes, socially, economically and industrially, that have taken place in that space of time, but perhaps the greatest change of all was in the personnel and makeup of the convention. The great majority of the old guard was missing, some had passed to the Great Beyond, others dropped out of active service, but their spirit still remained with us. This was evident from the fact that the policies and principles laid down by them nearly half a century ago were religiously and scrupulously observed and adhered to in conducting and transacting the business of the convention, so that it is safe to again say the American Federation of Labor is a permanent fixture for good in the life of the nation.

Fond recollections brought me back to the days when Sam Gompers and Thomas F. Tracy of the Cigar Makers; P. J. McGuire and Gabe Edmonston of the Carpenters; Mike Carrick of the Painters; Martin Fox of the Moulders; Max Morris of the Retail Clerks; John Mitchell of the Mine Workers; William E. Klapetsky and Frank X. Noschang of the Barbers; John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers; Denny Hayes and John Voll of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers; Frank McNulty of the Electrical Workers; Owen Miller of the Musicians; John B. Lennon of the Tailors, and many others were active leaders in the labor movement.

"'Tis a fragrant retrospection, for the
loving thoughts that start
Into being, are like perfume from the
blossoms of the heart.
And to dream the old dreams over is a
luxury divine,
When my truant fancies wander to those
dear old pals of mine."

Only a few of the old guard were present at the last convention of the A. F. of L. who were in attendance twenty-five years ago and attended every convention since, representing the same organization. I could only call to memory the following:

Frank Morrison of the Typographical Union.

James Duncan of the Granite Cutters.

Jere L. Sullivan of the Cooks and Waiters.

C. L. Shamp of the Stationary Firemen.

James Wilson of the Pattern Makers.

Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union, and myself of the Carpenters.

Twenty-five years ago the Organized Labor movement of America was comparatively weak; it only numbered 787,537 members. Now it is strong, active, verile and aggressive, but with all that, just. It is a force and a power to be reckoned with where avarice, greed and selfishness prevail and predominate. At the present time it numbers, according to Secretary Morrison's report to the Detroit convention, 2,803,966 members. However, that is not the actual membership; it is only the paid up membership and does not include those exempt on account of strikes and lockouts, or out of work, or unable to work, or in arrears, or those holding honorary membership, on whom no tax is paid to the A. F. of L. It is safe to say that these number at least 750,000 more, which if added to the paid up membership would make a total membership in the A. F. of L. of 3,553,966.

Twenty-five years ago the American Federation of Labor consisted of:

87 National and International Unions.

20 State Federations of Labor.

327 City Central Bodies.

750 Local Trade Unions.

399 Federal Labor Unions, and

13,000 Local Unions chartered by affiliated National and International Unions.

Secretary Morrison's report to the Detroit, Mich., convention (October, 1926) shows the makeup to be:

107 National and International Unions.

4 Departments.

49 State Federations of Labor.

833 City Central Bodies.

380 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

769 Local Department Councils.

29,417 Local Unions chartered by National and International Unions.

So it can be seen at a glance the growth, development and advancement of the A. F. of L. within the last twenty-five years, and yet we have those in our midst who try to show that we are going backward instead of forward. Perhaps that is the trend of their inclinations and that they prefer to see us decline rather than advance.

The purposes of the A. F. of L. were well defined by Sam Gompers in his report as President of that body twenty-five years ago, when he said:

"Ours is an affiliation of men of like interests, and of a kindred spirit. It is the natural growth of a sentiment for unity that binds and seals the compact for harmony, fidelity and fellowship. Our cause demands that there is no worker so deep down in the abyss of misery and despair that we dare refuse to extend a helping hand in his uplifting; that there is no high pinnacle of grandeur to which the toiling masses should not aspire to attain.

"The trade unions are of, by and for the wage workers primarily, but there is no effort which we in our movement can make but what will have its beneficent, salutary influence upon all our people.

"The misery of the past, the struggles of the present, and the duty of the future, demand that no effort be left untried, that all energy be exercised, and opportunity taken advantage of, to organize the toilers of our country upon the broad platform of the trade union, in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The dim, dismal past, with all its pain and travail, must give way to the better and brighter future for which the workers have borne the burdens, and made the sacrifices that the people of our time, and for all time, may be truly free."

These sentiments were again expressed, reiterated and endorsed at the last convention by the Executive Council in its annual report when it stated that:

"The trade unions of America are a helpful and constructive force in maintaining and perpetuating Americanism and its free and democratic institutions.

"With the growth and development of American industry and the organization of ever larger units of industrial enterprise in corporate form there is the imperative need for a parallel form of organization of the workers in those industries."

Of the good that has been accomplished, the records of the American Federation of Labor speak for themselves. Working conditions have been established, agreements have been entered into, wages have been increased, hours of labor reduced, the eight-hour day is now a permanent fixture, the Saturday half-holiday is in force and effect, the five-day work week is in operation in many places, especially among the building trades, and general living conditions have been greatly improved.

The protection of the wage-workers has always been the main issue with the A. F. of L. and to that end legislation for their benefit in all their avocations of life has been enacted. Jurisdictional disputes between affiliated organizations have been adjusted, misunderstandings and differences arising from time to time have been satisfactorily settled to all parties concerned. Kindred trades have been drawn closer together, organizing work among wage workers—skilled and unskilled—has been attended to, radicalism in all its forms has been opposed and resisted, resulting in a better, a greater, and a more healthy and stable movement.

Such a record is something to be proud of and should be an incentive to all members to do not only their bit, but their best, and

"To keep on keeping on"

so that when they reach the end of the trail they can honestly say that they left this world better than they found it.

INJUNCTIONS

AT the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1926, President Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union on the subject of injunctions said in part:

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Arizona case—the proper title of which I have forgotten—decided that the constitutional provisions of the State of Arizona preventing an injunction being issued in a labor dispute was not valid and was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, because it de-

nied equal rights to others. In other words, it was what is called, in the state legislatures, by the name of special legislation.

"My conviction is, that the remedy is as plain and as easy of understanding as anything that happens in occupations or conducts of daily life. There is nothing wrong with the use of the writ of injunction; there is nothing wrong with the properly applied power of the equity court; there is nothing wrong in preventing a jury trial where an injunction properly issued, has been violated. We have been dancing around trying to find a method through which this usurpation could be stopped, and as a matter of fact it is not a difficult thing to find. When the Clayton Act was passed I told the convention that it was granting more power to the judiciary than it had ever had, and that we would find it out before we grew much older. Well, the Supreme Court passed upon that in the machinists' case, the Duplex case, and there wasn't one single thing that I had expressed as fearing that the Supreme Court did not justify.

"What is the remedy? No court will consider anything over which it has no jurisdiction, and when you attack the use of injunctions in labor disputes you are tilting against wind mills. The thing to attack is the jurisdiction of the court. The Constitution does not give them jurisdiction, it has been obtained through crawling slowly, little by little, over the field of jurisdiction, taking a little now and a little again until it has displaced government by law in every direction when the equity court feels so disposed.

"How do they arrive at it? The equity court came to us in exactly the same way as the writ of habeas corpus. In England the jurisdiction was limited to protection of property, where there was no remedy at law, and it grew out of a new bill of rights signed by William and Mary when they became joint monarchs of the British nation. When it came to us we added the word "adequate." Then we added the word "complete," so as to make it 'adequate and complete remedy at law,' and now we exercise jurisdiction and it reads 'No better remedy at law.'

"Let us see what the Constitution of the United States says about the matter: 'The judiciary power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof.' But what is the thing upon which jurisdiction rests? The destruction or danger of property. When the political economist began to study political economy he went to the merchant, the manufacturer and looked at his books and found the cost of production and distribution divided under different heads—real estate, buildings, machinery, all tangible property. He had the cost of that and the cost of labor, putting it on an equality with tangible property—and there he taught us to use the expression, 'the buying and selling of labor,' treating labor power as property.

"Labor power is not property under any definition that law ever knew, because it is not transferable. The products of human labor, yes, but human labor itself, no, because it lacks the one essential of property, that of being transferable. It grows with the growth of the child or boy or young man, it lessens in sickness and it ceases at death, and no one inherits it, no one can buy it, no one can sell it without buying or selling the body in which that labor power is. It can't be divided from the body.

"So that the real trouble is the misuse and the extension meaning of the word "property." Therefore, the only way in which you are absolutely sure of reaching your goal is by legislation, because that is the particular province of the legislative branch to determine the jurisdiction of courts. The Constitution provides for a court and lays down its jurisdiction, and then it says that the legislative branch may establish other courts, and determine their jurisdiction, so that if you want to reach these things you must attack the question of jurisdiction and have it determined and limited by the legislative branch of the government. What really constitutes property and what is the real jurisdiction of the equity court? When you do that you will be through with the question of the misuse of the equity power.

"Now I don't think that it is a simple or an easy thing to do, not at all. Mr. Gompers, just before his death, showed me two drafts of laws that were designed against the misuse of the equity power. I went to my room and read them and wrote an entirely different kind of a proposed bill. I went back to

Gompers and I said, 'Here is what I would do, and it contains the meat of the question, although it may not be drawn in the proper language.'

"After reading it over he said that if there was no objection it would be tried, and he sent me to Senator Pepper for the purpose of getting him to put it in shape and introduce the bill and fight for it. I said to Senator Pepper: 'Here is a rough draft of an anti-injunction bill. It is on an entirely different line from anything that has been proposed so far. In this proposed draft we undertake to limit the jurisdiction and not to interfere with the judicial power. As we understand it, the judicial power under the Constitution, once granted, cannot be curtailed on questions coming before the judge, but the legislative branch has the absolute right to curtail jurisdictions, to change jurisdictions, to abolish the entire judiciary outside of the Supreme Court of the United States if they so feel inclined.'

"He said, 'To the last I agree entirely.' I said, 'Why not to the fact that the legislative branch has the power to limit jurisdiction of the equity court, as well as of every other court? If it has the power to destroy the equity court outside of the United States Supreme Court itself, it necessarily follows that it has the power to limit it and to prescribe the boundaries for it.' 'Well,' he said, 'there is certainly something in what you say that is worthy of consideration.'

"He spent a considerable amount of money of his own sending to all the courts of the United States for copies of injunctions issued. Finally, he made an address to the Bar Association advising the judiciary or the bar going over to England to study what they were doing in England and see whether or not there was any manner in which they could domesticate the injunction—in other words, properly control it for home consumption.

"When I discussed the question with him again he had turned a complete somersault because he recognized without the slightest question of a doubt that in this had been found the right way, and in a way that, once enacted, the Supreme Court would never undertake to interfere with either the Supreme or any other court.

"So that the method of approach is not to speak of injunctions in labor disputes.

"Who is a laborer, anyway? Do you mean to say that a judge, a merchant, or a newspaper man is not a laborer? Is a laborer only the man who uses his hands? But if labor is the use of human faculties as defined in human law, for the purpose of doing anything except play, then you place upon the same identical plane the lawyer writing a brief, the newspaper man getting out the paper, and the digger of a ditch. They are all using their creative faculties for the purpose of doing something that is useful for humanity.

"So that there is no question that as long as you hold it upon the question purely of labor disputes in the narrow sense, you will meet nothing but defeat at the hands of the courts, because you are then interfering with their judicial power, which you cannot interfere with under the Constitution. If, on the other hand, you will recognize that labor is the use of the human faculties for every other thing except play or amusement, then you will get a bill drafted on the lines of jurisdiction that will stop the use of injunctions for the purpose of padlocking, for the purpose of interfering with writing, for the purpose of interfering with the right to work, for the purpose of interfering with your right to organize. The trouble comes in the construction that is put on the word "labor" and the eternally false philosophy that labor is property. It can't be, unless man is property.

"You must deal with this thing more fundamentally than you have dealt with it before. You have complained of the hurt and forgotten the knife that made it; you have complained of the pain and forgotten the cause of it. I am asking you today to give the most serious consideration to this question, because unless you can dispose of it right—and you can dispose of it right if you go at it fundamentally and directly — you had better not try to dispose of it at all. The most necessary thing for you to do is to do what those who fought for religious freedom had to do, what those who fought for political freedom had to do, it may be necessary for you and me and everybody else to say to the judge, 'I refuse to answer any of your questions or deal with this thing at all, because I deny your jurisdiction,' and take the consequences as they may be."

COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES

A scathing denunciation of the efforts of the Soviet Government to destroy the American Federation of Labor was made by President Green of that body at its Forty-sixth Annual Convention, held in October, 1926, at Detroit, Mich. He said in part:

"It seems that at each convention of the American Federation of Labor we are called to pass judgment upon the question here involved, and this notwithstanding the fact that it is the well known settled policy of the great hosts of labor as represented in the American Federation of Labor that it will not lend its approval to any proposal to recognize the existing government in Russia until it first quits making war upon the American Federation of Labor.

"We have no objection to the kind of government the Russian people may set up or that they may support.

"We grant the peoples of every nation throughout the world the right of self-government.

"If the people of Russia believe in communism and the communistic philosophy, if they believe in the rule of autocracy and a dictatorship, then we accord the people of that great country the right to live under that form of government; but we object most seriously to the attempt that is methodically and systematically being made, in season and out of season, to crowd down the throats of the liberty-loving people of America the Russian philosophy, and that is what we protest against.

"It seems that the trade union movement of our country has been selected as the object of attack; it seems that our movement has been selected principally by those who control the Communist Party in Russia as the instrumentality and the vehicle through which they seek to establish their form of government here.

"May I read to you the declaration of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale located at Moscow. It is as follows:

" 'It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Communist Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more offensive work in the labor unions, the capture of leadership of the labor unions. The capture of leadership of the labor union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Communist Party at this time but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task. For this purpose the Communist Party advocates that every communist be a union member, to organize a communist faction in every union, to expose the officials of every union, (whatever that means), to make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.'

"In conformity with that specific instruction the representative of one branch of the Communist Party in America sent a letter broadcast throughout the land just prior to this convention instructing their members to elect delegates to this convention, not trade unionists, but to elect communist members of the left wing.

"The servant heard his master's voice, and in conformity with the autocracy set up in Russia the echo was heard and he spoke, carrying out those specific instructions. Again it orders:

" 'At all conventions to introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers.'

"There isn't an officer of a responsible trade union in this convention that has not felt the effect of this poisonous propaganda. In every convention of practically every union affiliated with our movement these men are there with their poison undermining the standing, the character and the good name of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"They seem to assume that if they can destroy confidence in the officers of our unions, if those surreptitious attacks will succeed they will destroy the union itself. The Communist Executive Committee again says:

" 'To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movement for political ends. To oppose the amalgamation of labor banks and labor insurance, to make use of independent, dual and rival unions, to promote general discord and hatred and contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign born.'

"We have had some evidence of this in the city of New York.

"A communist elected or appointed to any official position in a union is under strict control of the communist organization and the immediate instructions of the party faction in the union. The communists also have an elaborate plan for establishing shop nuclei or committees to work in similar lines in shops not organized; in fact, the whole Communist Party is now organized as a shop nuclei. Only unemployed communists can belong to the Communist Party unless they belong also to a shop nuclei.

"Are we to be deceived? Are we as wise, experienced men with our eyes wide open to accept the sophistry of men and nurse to our bosom until it is warmed into life a reptile that would sink its fangs into our body and destroy us forever? That is what the trade union movement must decide and that is what it must face.

"A short time ago a celebration was held in honor of the great apostle of communism, Mr. Lenin. These meetings were held in the city of New York on the second anniversary of the death of Lenin. The press reports that one of the speakers was Charles Krombein and he declared that though Lenin was dead his spirit still lived and that an offensive instead of a merely defensive agitation was being started against capitalism.

"William C. Weinstone, General Secretary of the Workers Communist Party of New York, also urged those present to establish a Soviet government in the United States. They understand their instructions. He condemned the present labor leaders for urging employers and employes to get together, declaring that a civil war of the classes was the only way by which the end could be accomplished.

"The audience arose when Benjamin Gitlow entered the hall and when he came forward to speak he described Wall Street as 'the home of the most arrogant, capitalistic system of all.' He told of the work being done to gain control of the trade unions.

"M. J. Olgin, communist author, speaking in Russian, said that Lenin's ideals were better realized today than they were when he lived. Other speakers told of what is being done among the children and of the movement to get recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

"All the speakers appealed for support of workers in 'bringing the day when the red flag will be the national emblem and the White House would be painted red.'

"Here is a report of Mr. Tomsky, who, I understand, is very important in what they call the trade union movement of Russia. In arguing for the centralization of power in the Central Committee in Russia, he said:

" 'We must also repeat what we have said more than once. All directives and orders of the All-Union Congresses—a section of the party—and of the All-Central Soviet Trade Unions and of the All-Russian Central Soviet of Trade Unions, as the organ directing from Congress to Congress and working under the direct control of the Central Committee of the party, under its sleepless observation, must be obligatory for realization locally. I consider it my duty to recall that the international work, like all work of the All-Russian Soviet of Trade Unions, including the international, has been carried on under the direct control of our Central Committee of the party.'

"There is no doubt about this work being carried on radiating from Moscow out into all the world, a direct attempt to control our trade unions and through that control to substitute the philosophy of communism with its class warfare and its violence, for the philosophy of the trade union movement as we understood it since its foundation.

"I repeat again that if Russia wants to be Russia, if it wishes to be communistic, if it wishes to live under a dictatorship and an autocratic form of government where freedom and liberty are neither practiced nor the words known, then, so let it be with Russia; but let it be within the confines of their own nation, and until they change their policy of vicious propaganda among our trade unions I am of the opinion that the trade union movement of America will vigorously oppose the recognition of that government by the government of the United States.

"This is our movement; we have come along the pathway of progress through all these many years; we know from experience what the record is. It is our philosophy, it is a part of our souls, our lives, it is something more than perfunctory membership in an organization.

"The trade unionist feels his organiza-

tion, he feels it so deeply that he cannot command language that would adequately express his feelings.

"His devotion to this cause is great any many have given their lives in defense of it.

"And are we, to whom have been given the Ark of the Covenant, are we, the ones who maintain in our possession the virtues of our movement, to risk it now for sure destruction if those who would destroy it have their way by welcoming into our midst a stream of poison that would destroy our whole movement?

"It was Abraham Lincoln who said in the most striking sentence that human ears have ever listened to:

"'You can fool some of the people all of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.'

"And so I say, paraphrasing that statement, that there may be those who can fool some of our trade unionists all of the time, who can fool some of them part of the time, but who cannot fool all of them all of the time.

"My friends, we are face to face with a momentous decision. I have respect for the judgment of those who differ with me, but it seems to me when the very life of our movement is at stake that there should be no difference of opinion regarding the course we should pursue."

COMPANY UNION REPLACES BRUTE FORCE

IN discussing the "company" union recently in the Typographical Journal, Joseph E. Cohen says:

"The company "union" is the up-to-the-minute effort of unfair employers to undo the work of trade unions. It means that the days of brute force are, for the time being, held in check. Not that autocratic judges with ready injunctions against strikers are wanting or that they no longer even hint that the right to strike is doubtful. Not that policemen's clubs fail to be directed toward the anatomy of workers who refuse to enter abominable shops. Not that legislators and executives can not be found who would not drive labor into voluntary servitude.

"But today these manifestations are rather few and far between against a past custom which, in a free country, should always have been honored more in the breach than in the observance. Nor is there any guarantee that, in a pinch, the Danbury hatters' outrage might not be invoked as a precedent.

"It may be assumed then that more covert and artful methods are to be resorted to against the labor movement. One of the outstanding manifestations of this nefarious plan is to coerce employes into considering themselves inside a company "union."

"While in no sense a union, it is company property. Because of that it has the mighty financial backing of the company. What is more to the point, the stupendous capital of the larger corporations which is so hostile to trade unions foster and organize company "unions."

"If at any time these corporations wish to be considered fair to their employes, the way to show it is to give them a free hand to join bona fide unions and deal with them through union representatives.

"For it is as true now as it always has been that labor can take care of its interests by helping itself.

"It is notable that the corporations which have been consistently antagonistic to the labor movement are now herding their employes like automatons into the company "union." It means, of course, that the trade unions are up against the most powerful combination of capital.

"It is certain that labor has its eyes wide open to the serious situation which it faces. This is no skirmish, but a first-class encounter. And there is no question of the outcome.

"To suppose that labor can be defeated is to surrender to the fear that humanity is to sink into some form of slavery, whether benevolent or malevolent, whether lost in poverty or veiled with comfort. That is, indeed, a sorry view.

"It is nearer the line of historical change to find the world always tending to further approaches to freedom, and to see in the labor movement the engine for development into industrial democracy."

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS

IN its report to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council devoted quite some space to the methods used by employers to dissuade their employes from becoming members of bona fide trade unions. Such fake methods as employe stock ownership, company unions, pensions, insurance and similar propositions are being resorted to.

The committee on the report of the Executive Council called attention to the development and use of an alleged form of contract which anti-union employers are compelling their employes to accept and said in part:

"Under the guise of a contract for employment, wage earners, are compelled to surrender their trade union membership, and pledge themselves to take no collective action with fellow employes relative to their terms of employment, or to become members of trade unions while remaining in the firm's employ.

"The employe, as a price of securing or retaining a job, is forced to surrender his right to voluntary association. Such alleged contracts contain a fundamental injustice, their existence constitutes an imminent danger not only to the workers but to all the people of the United States.

"The employers who make use of them are advocates of the so-called and mis-named "American Plan." They are members of powerful organizations. Having applied their right to free association and organized their city and state bodies, federating these into national associations they apply the individual contract to their employes for the purpose of making it impossible for them to exercise their right as free men and American citizens, to organize for self-protection and the promotion of their welfare.

"The employers making use of individual contracts in many instances organize for the specific purpose of devising and applying ways and means of preventing their employes from enjoying their equal right to organize.

"The individual contract popularly known as the "yellow dog," is intended to so deprive the wage earners of one of their most necessary and essential rights as free men that industrial autocracy can be established and function unchallenged.

"The Declaration of Independence asserts that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but supporters of the so-called American Plan denounce this basic and divine truth. They deny the existence of equality of rights and of opportunities for all American citizens and announce that employers alone shall have the right of organization in the industrial field.

"There is no mutuality in the "yellow dog" contract. Being devoid of this it lacks the vital essential of a contract. The employe surrenders his right to voluntary association, while the employer's right to organize remains unquestioned and unlimited.

"There is but one purpose in these contracts. They do not guarantee continuous employment for any definite period of time, they do not guarantee the payment of any specified wage rate. They contain but one specific condition, the provision that in return for the privilege of working the workman will completely surrender the right of taking any collective action with fellow employes, or become a member of a trade union.

"Such alleged contracts are contrary to public policy, for their specific purpose is to prevent American citizens who are wage earners from exercising an all important right. They are contrary to public policy because they seek through the law of contract to destroy one of the basic rights established by the Federal Constitution.

"Such contracts have but one purpose, the creation of class rights and distinctions in the industrial field, through the building up of a legal fiction that under the law of contract, workman may lawfully surrender the right to voluntary association. The recognition of such contracts as valid instruments, their application to workmen in general, would soon establish a condition in industry under which organization would no longer be possible for workmen.

"The employers, through their associations would dominate the lives of the workers, as thoroughly as the barons dominated their serfs, or as the masters did the peons before the enactment of the anti-peonage law.

"The "yellow dog" contract is a challenge to our American institutions. It is intended to destroy the exercise of a most essential right. Its existence creates a condition which our movement must recognize and prepare to overcome.

"The negro was prevented from being forced into a second condition of slavery by the enactment of the anti-peonage law. No one in the United States can now enter into any contract to work for the purpose of paying debts. Such forms of contract for labor are illegal. The employer forcing one upon a workman is punished by imprisonment.

"The "yellow dog" contract is as fully destructive of human liberty as a condition of peonage. It shackles the workmen's hands, it prevents him from voluntary association with his fellow workmen, it prevents him from having a voice in determining the terms of employment and conditions of labor. It makes him a voiceless human cog in the machinery of industry. It transforms him into a helpless victim, made such so that the employer may establish autocracy in industry.

"The American Federation of Labor has always been pledged to vigorously oppose every form of autocracy. It denounces and condemns in the most vigorous terms any system of industry which tends or undertakes to subjugate free men by reason of their necessities or weaknesses. It now calls upon trade unionists to meet this present challenge to human rights and unflinchingly and intelligently attack that form of autocracy which is manifesting itself through "yellow dog" contracts."

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IN considering the policies which tend to promote industrial peace, let us review briefly the principal causes of industrial strife and industrial war. At the inception of modern industrial development a general impression prevailed that the ownership of industry carried with it the right to control and dominate all the forces of industry. This point of view was widely accepted during the period when the relationship between employer and employe was that of master and servant. The drafting of wage schedules, the hours of labor which men were required to work and the wage rates which were paid were prescribed by those who owned and operated industry. It has been quite difficult to change this point of view.

Notwithstanding the fact that many employers of labor and many owners of industry have recognized the principle of collective bargaining there are employers, owners and managers of industry who have failed to accept the new conception of human relations in industry and who exercise the power of arbitrarily fixing the wage rates and prescribing the conditions of employment under which men and women must work. This policy and this attitude followed by some employers of labor constitute a prolific source of industrial strife, dissatisfaction and unrest.

Industrial corporations and trade unions represent a developed phase of industry. As corporations became necessary in the furtherance of industrial enterprises so trade unions became necessary in order to satisfy the desire of working men and women to organize for mutual advancement and protection. As the owners of industry exercised the right to form corporations, so working men and women exercised their right to form trade unions. Each group recognized that the day of individualistic effort and action had passed and the new day of collective and concerted action was here. It is significant that the formation and development of industrial corporations and trade unions paralleled each other.

From the beginning of organization on the part of employers and employes there has been a manifest tendency in the direction of a more complete and comprehensive form of organization. The working people have shown a different attitude toward the organization of employers into corporations and associations than that shown by many in-

dustrial corporations and employers toward the workers' organizations.

Through the enactment of legislation providing for the formation of corporations, employers of labor and owners of industry have exercised the right to form corporations and to organize. The working people have refrained from opposing the formation of these legally constituted organizations. They have long recognized the fact that the function of industrial corporations was but the normal and natural development of modern industry. The workers have expressed their opposition to the use of artificial means in attempting to prevent the legitimate growth and expansion of industrial organizations. They have expressed themselves as in accord with the formation of lawful organizations and corporations on the part of employers.

But, notwithstanding the favorable attitude of labor toward the organization of corporations and employers' associations, many corporations have refused to recognize the right of working men and women to organize into trade unions. Through the use of their financial and corporate power they seek to prevent the working people they employ from joining trade unions. They oppose trade unions. They seek to destroy them and through the pursuit of such a policy they seek to deny their workers the exercise of the right to organize. They claim for themselves the full and complete exercise of a moral and legal right which they deny to others. This is a most aggravated cause of industrial strife, dissatisfaction and unrest.

The removal of the causes which create bitterness, strife, criminal waste and industrial warfare can be accomplished if employers and employes will arrive at a basis of understanding which provides for the recognition of the place which each will occupy in the management, control and operation of industry. This task is not an easy one for the hatred and bitterness which has been engendered through years of industrial conflict has left a deep impression upon both groups. It cannot be eradicated in a day but it must be overcome by education, patience, tolerance and the creation of confidence between the two groups. This is the immediate, as well as the future, problem which confronts us all. We must face it resolutely, determined in our efforts to find a solution providing for co-operation and efficient service so that the costs of manufactured commodities may be reduced and the standard of living of the workers may be steadily improved.

In the peaceful solution of these problems capital must make a substantial contribution. It must yield in its hostility toward trade unions and it must sheathe its weapons of force and autocratic control. It must take the workers into its confidence and must welcome the stabilizing influences which collective bargaining brings to industry. It must avail itself of the services which the organization of the workers is prepared to give.

Labor stands ready to give to industry and to society the benefit of its organized strength and service. Labor, through its trained and efficient representatives, can assist in the solution of managerial problems and in the adjustment of differences which may arise between employers and employes. The good-will and the moral support which labor can bring to industry is of priceless value.

Absolute industrial peace may be regarded as an ideal which is impracticable and unattainable. The complex character of human nature may prevent its realization. It cannot be established in any preponderable degree if those associated with industry are to live in an atmosphere of perpetual hostility. But, if reason and judgment are enthroned, directing the lives and actions of men, we can establish a relationship in industry which will speed the cause of peace, satisfaction and prosperity.

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To Those We Love

They say the world is round,
Yet I oft'times think it's square,
So many little knocks we get
From corners here and there.
But there's one truth in life
I've found while journeying East or West,
The only folks we ever hurt
Are those we love the best.
We flatter those we scarcely know,
We please the fleeting guest,
And deal full many a hurtful blow
To those we love the best.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLS, MARCH, 1927

Employers and the Five-Day Work Week

MUCH discussion has taken place regarding the five day work week. At the 1926 convention of the American Federation of Labor, resolutions were introduced and adopted to the effect that labor, as represented by the A. F. of L., should seek a five day work week in industry. When this action of the convention was made public, the A. F. of L. was both praised and condemned for it. The majority of employers, however, expressed themselves as being opposed to such a movement.

Discussions were made on the floor of the convention by prominent and well-informed leaders of the labor movement, who quoted facts and figures proving that modern methods of production had advanced to such a state where the worker's power to produce was far in excess of the real wages paid him. It was further shown that industry, by the use of modern machinery had reached the point where the workers should be entitled to some of the benefits derived from it.

While the Brotherhood is interested in the attitude of employers in general toward this great economic reform, it is chiefly concerned with the attitude of the employers in the building trades, namely, the contractors.

In this respect it should be understood that the action of the convention was "to go on record as favoring a progressive shortening of the hours of labor," and further recommended that the Executive Council be instructed to conduct a campaign of education on the subject of shorter hours of labor, and that every effort be made to present the facts to the public. Organized Labor is sincerely convinced that the five day work week is a forward step and has advanced many economic and humanitarian reasons upon which its theory is based. The five day work week has been tried in some industries and found very successful.

Many arguments have been advanced both pro and con concerning the feasibility of the five day work week. It has been said that the five day work week is not practical, that the work of our industrial life cannot be done in five days and that the five day work week is undesirable from several other untenable points of view. In fact the same arguments are being raised against the five day work week that were raised against the twelve-hour day, the ten-hour day, the eight-hour day and the forty-four hour week. In organized industry, the forty-four hour week is almost universal. One more half day off the week is not going to disrupt industry. It may mean a material saving, aside from the human question involved.

To many industries, the five day work week will mean a better organization,

better engineering and planning, and more system. The building industry is one that will greatly benefit by it.

There are no accurate statistics available concerning the amount of time worked per year by the men in the building trades. However, it is admitted that there is much time lost. In some instances one group of mechanics must wait for another to finish and get out of the way. Time is also lost waiting for materials. The industry needs reorganization, and the introduction of the five day work week will go a long way toward solving many of the present difficulties. Better planning, supplying of tools, machinery and materials together with the co-operation of the workers, will result in their efforts being more telling.

Some contractors are condemning the five day work week for reasons already stated. To condemn any theory without a trial is neither fair nor progressive. The Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., with the approval of the local contractors, are planning to give the five day work week a thorough trial during the coming summer. Should it prove successful, there is no doubt of its adoption. Nothing could be more fair than this plan.

Recently the National Association of Building Trades Employers resolved to oppose the five day work week "as a patriotic as well as an economic duty." They advance several reasons for this opposition, and one of them is the seasonable character of the building industry. Answering this, we refer this body to the annual report of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in which he says:

"The annually enlarged building program of the country has been handled in large part by extention of the building season into the winter months; this has had a stabilizating effect upon prices and given increasing annual earnings to workers. The price of most building materials has decreased, despite the large increased demand."

Another reason advanced against the five day work week is that it would increase building costs. This is one of the contractors' stock arguments, which is raised on every possible occasion. Everyone knows that labor is only one item in construction costs. The building and housing division of the Department of Commerce, after a survey of building conditions, says that labor costs on the construction of the average house amounts to 26 per cent of the total cost. The department divides the other costs as follows: Building materials, 29.3 per cent; land, 19 per cent; contractor, 12.6 per cent; architect and real estate fees, 6.4 per cent; and financing 6.4 per cent. These figures certainly disprove any statement that the five day work week will substantially increase building costs. The 48-hour week was reduced to 44 hours without increasing construction costs.

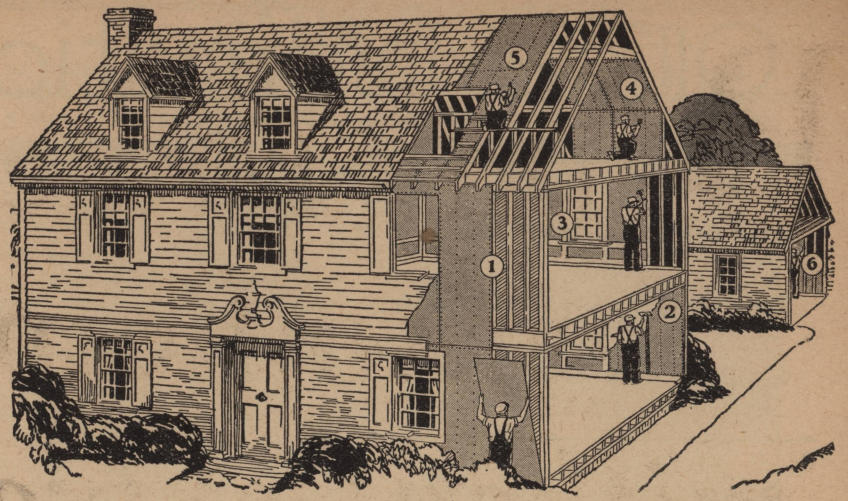
The association further laments that the additional "idle time" granted the worker will result in extravagance and result in demands for higher wages. Why should the leisure of the workingman be termed "idle time" any more than the week-ends of the employer, which often extend over a period of three and four days? Why should a higher standard of living be regarded as extravagance? Our industrial organization rests upon the principle that high wages are compatible with low production costs. The building industry should frankly face the problem of doing its part toward social progress. The difficulties can readily be solved and the industry be put on a more economical basis.

The various crafts in the building trades are not making the introduction of the five day work week an issue in the industry. It is not being forced upon anyone. Organized Labor hails the five day work week as a most progressive and economic step forward. It asks a trial of the five day work week to determine whether or not it is practical. It asks each industry and each employer to consider this new standard, to determine what are the obstacles, under present conditions, to the five day work week. It asks the employers to accept the co-operation of trade unions in removing these obstacles, should they present themselves.

Can the rejection of this proposal be either a patriotic or economic duty as the National Association of Building Trades Employers claims it to be?

Genuine philanthropy today means the payment of such wages as will render philanthropy unnecessary.

Build *extra* comfort into homes *without extra labor*



How Celotex Is Used

Celotex should always be built into both walls and roofs (1) *Celotex, as sheathing, replaces wood lumber and building paper. Adds greater strength . . . costs no more* (2) *Under plaster, replacing lath, Celotex builds stronger walls and ceilings . . . less apt to crack . . . free from lath marks* (3) *and* (4) *Celotex is used as interior finish and attic lining either in its natural tan color or decorated* (5) *As roof sheathing, replacing wood lumber, Celotex provides insulation where it is most needed* (6) *As garage lining it helps protect the car against freezing.*

Celotex makes homes more comfortable winter and summer . . . is applied easier and quicker than wood lumber

PROPERLY applied to any home, Celotex gives real protection against the sharp extremes of America's climate —shuts out forever winter's icy blasts and summer's stifling heat—in winter also saves about ⅓ the fuel bill.

Home owners are quick to appreciate this new comfort and money saving; their enthusiastic approval is your best source of new business.

Celotex jobs are profitable jobs, for carpenters know that Celotex is a great time and labor saver. Light, strong boards of Celotex are exceptionally easy to handle and apply. Celotex is sawed, erected and nailed just like wood lumber, only with less work. Used as sheathing or under plaster, broad Celotex boards brace a wall stronger than narrow wood sheathing or lath.

Celotex boards are easy to handle and always uniform—4′ wide, 8′ to 12′ long, 7/16″ thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 square feet. There are no short pieces or odd sizes; every board is usable —free from cracks, knotholes or stain.

Because Celotex is not an extra item in building it adds little or nothing to costs. As sheathing it replaces wood lumber; under plaster it replaces wood lath. There are many other Celotex uses that bring in extra profits on every building job. Interiors finished with Celotex combine attractive appearance with greater comfort. Attics or basements lined with Celotex cut fuel bills and make homes more livable. Celotex makes an ideal garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon for the Celotex Building Book and Specifications showing how to apply it.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities (see telephone books for addresses)

Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd. Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Andrew P. Northfelt, builder, Minneapolis, Minnesota, used Celotex in his own residence. "I constantly recommend Celotex," says Mr. Northfelt, "because it greatly increases the owner's comfort. And I believe that Celotex will cut fuel costs in half."

CELOTEX
INSULATING LUMBER

Mail Coupon for free booklets

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-663
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the Celotex Building Book and Specifications Book showing how to apply it.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

The Carp., 3-27

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice

The District Council of Peoria, Pekin and Canton, Ill., wishes to advise all travelling members that there are more carpenters in that district than jobs. Stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Five hundred men idle and future prospects are the poorest in seven years, advises the Palm Beach District Council of West Palm Beach, Fla. A great many carpenters came into that district following the recent hurricanes with the result that there are many more men than jobs.

* * *

Members of L. U. No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa., are fighting the "open shop" conditions that exist there. Misleading advertisements to the effect that there is plenty of work have brought many carpenters into the town. Recording Secretary John H. Maurer wishes the true state of affairs made known to our members and advises them to give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

One-half the members of L. U. No. 792, Rockford, Ill., are idle advises Recording Secretary B. H. Black. There is very little work and future prospects aren't very promising. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There are more carpenters in Pine Bluff, Ark., now than are needed. Recording Secretary C. D. Guest of L. U. No. 576 advises all members to steer clear of that vicinity.

Notice

The Allen & Wilkinson Lumber Co., of Bicknell, Ind., has closed its shop and returned our Label to the General Office. Secretary Elva McKain of L. U. No. 1712 reports that union shop work can be secured at the Simpsom Lumber Co.

Union Workers Donate Services

When the Arcadia, Fla., chapter of the Red Cross needed a cottage to continue their charitable work, the members of L. U. No. 1581 of that place, immeditely offered to construct the cot-

tage free of charge. Their offer was gladly accepted and the cottage was completed a day and a half later. The members of the Painters' Local also donated their services.

This action on the part of the union workers caused much favorable comment among the citizens of Arcadia, who praised them highly for contributing their services to so worthy a cause.

The photograph pictured here shows the cottage in the course of erection with the members of L. U. No. 1581 who worked on it.

West Chester, Pa., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

L. U. No. 1154, West Chester, Pa., recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, followed by a musical entertainment.

About forty members with their wives and families attended the celebration and the affair will long be remembered as a most enjoyable one.

President A. Phillips presided and called upon various members for short talks, to which they responded, giving accounts of the early history of the Local.

The committee in charge of the affair is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Marionette, Wis., Local Holds Smoker

Following the regular meeting of L. U. No. 1246, on January 12th, the members were entertained with a smoker followed by a buffet supper. A large number attended and dancing followed the supper. Everyone enjoyed themselves and the evening will long be remembered as a pleasant one.

The committee in charge of the affair was assisted by the wives and daughters of the members. Both the ladies and the committee are to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

DEATH ROLL

DONALD GLASS, L. U. No. 1846, New Orleans, La.

JOHN J. KERRIGAN, L. U. No. 253, Omaha, Neb.

MORRIS DRAZEN, L. U. No. 135, New York, N. Y.

Creating all men free and equal isn't enough, some means must be devised to keep them free and equal.

Correspondence

Wants Pension Paid Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read Brother Traugh's letter in the December, 1926, issue of "The Carpenter," and I surely think he is right.

I too, am one of the old men. I started to work in 1885 and received 40c and board a day, working from sunup to sundown. The following year I received a dollar a day. I am now 59 years old, and having suffered several minor accidents, am unable to earn a living at the trade. Joined the union October 14, 1901. Have always kept my dues paid up and will try to keep them paid as long as I can earn enough money to do so.

I think something should be done for the carpenters that are unable to earn a living. I believe that all old carpenters unable to hold a job should be paid a pension and given a permit to work at whatever they are able or go to a home and do whatever they could there.

In the old days, when we first started the union, our wages were very small. Today the younger carpenters receive from $8 to $12 for eight hours work, while we old carpenters are unable to get a job. Our due book says if we fail to pay our dues for three months we are out of all benefits, and if we owe for six months, we are suspended.

I agree with all Brother Traugh says and I hope our General Executive Board will do something soon for the needy old carpenters and not permit them to die for the want of something to live on.

Jonas Shepler,
Connellsville, Pa.

Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter"

I am of the same opinion as the brother of Cuyahoga Falls, O. There is too much delay in the paying of the pension.

When this matter was carried by referendum vote every man was delighted, expecting a home or pension for the old carpenters, but now you hear nothing about it. True, there was no mention in the call as to the time the home would be built, nor the time the pension paid.

The pension should be paid, regardless of the home, for it takes time to build. There is more talk about the development of Florida today than any other part of our land, and it is praised sky high. I hope it will come up to the standard of our expectations.

Gold is not the only thing that glitters. You can transplant any old tree, but growing and thriving thereafter is another question. If Florida is as stated by our worthy President William Green, the wonderful land and fountain of youth, surely that is the place to go, and if good for the old, why not for the young?

Why not have our Headquarters there, and our officers, thus saving something in superintending the plant?

I have been a member in good standing of L. U. No. 299 since 1890. President of it, President of District Council, President of the Building Trades Council in Hudson County. I am not able to work now and God only knows what would have become of me if it had not been for my good children.

If the $20,000,000 paid out last year by the A. F. of L., of which we are part, went part way to a more worthy cause than ours, I would like to know it, and yet it may be that all that is required is to let our officials know our case.

Hugh Roberts,
L. U. No. 299, Lyndhurst, N. J.

An Open Letter To Brother Roland Hill

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I feel sorry in a way that you put such a strained personal interpretation to a strictly impersonal discussion. I agree with you that, as far as I know, Brother Stoddard is a fine man who has done in his life-time more than his share to improve the working conditions of the wage class. I am sure that I should feel pleased to have Brother Stoddard for a personal friend. So much for that!

I differ from you in every other phase of this discussion and I am more than glad to discuss these mechanical differences with you in "The Carpenter" for the benefit of the members of the craft.

In any skilled trade, there are two different kinds of accuracies; one is a mental, mathematical accuracy that exists only in thought and the other is mechanical accuracy of materials as they are prepared by us for a place in the construction. The former accuracy can be, and what is more, positively must be both clear and correct. That is, the first necessity for accurate mechanical work, is clear, accurate thinking. With the dimensions or facts in mind, exactly as they ought to be in construction, then comes the execution of these facts in the way of fitting pieces into their places. This latter, at best is only approximate accuracy; for no man living, ever did or ever will cut or shape or fit a piece with absolute accuracy. Those who spent a life time of training become wonderfully accurate, but they never do attain to absolute accuracy as they must do in their thinking. Therefore, let me suggest this rule for apprentices: learn to think clearly and accurately. Approximate thinking will not do. If any directions or rules must be used, they must be clear and correct, otherwise mistakes and poor work result.

Muddled thinking means muddled work. And that is that.

On one occasion I read Brother Stoddard's book through at one time. I read it slowly, trying to see clearly through what it said. It was a hard, half-day job. When I was done I turned the pages over to discover if I could find anything advocated there in the way of working rules that could not be solved more simply by a few mathematical principles. As I conceive them now these principles are similar triangles, ratio and proportion and squares and roots. This is a rather pretentious array of mathematical puzzles but they are not so bad after all. Now my contention is: the mastery of these few principles, out of which these rules are made, is much easier and simpler task than trying to learn and remember the numerous rules, such as authors of various books are giving us. There you have it.

All right, Brother Hill. We're off. You take the side that Brother Stoddard presents and I will take to these few principles as the easiest and quickest way for a man of ordinary intelligence to comprehend the mathematical principles of the trade. Only, please, no personalities, only mathematical principles!

With best wishes, both to you and to Brother Stoddard.

Joseph Reed,
L. U. No. 314, Madison, Wis.

A Defense of Brother Siegele's Methods

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the January issue of "The Carpenter" there appears an article by Brother Geo. McMurphy of Tacoma, Wash., wherein he severely criticizes Brother Siegele for teaching the apprentices the method of stepping off rafters, although he admits that this method is technically correct. He uses such terms as, "hang overs, obsotele," etc. Yet I dare say if a carpenter is not thoroughly familiar with the stepping off method he will never make a worth while roof framer. Now, mind you, I am not saying that a carpenter should step off his rafters on the job when there is an easier way to obtain the desired measurements, but the principles of the stepping off method he must know.

There appears in the same issue another article by me as to how to frame Brother Jones' roof. For this kind of work a carpenter must know the step off method or he will most likely get stuck. Furthermore it is mighty handy to know when cutting jack rafters, especially when one finds dormers to be framed in the jacks.

I consider it wrong that an instructor should be criticized in front of his pupils, anyhow. The pupils in this case are our apprentices, and I take it for granted they receive "The Carpenter" as we do. It is pretty hard for the uninitiated mind to grasp the problems as presented, no matter how simple, yet if they are told that, what they are trying to learn is obsolete, will they have faith in their instructor? Therefore, I think criticizing an instructor should be done privately, and you apprentices try and follow Brother Siegele's instructions. He is all right.

Henry Waltke,
L. U. No. 612, West New York, N. J.

A Glimpse of the Old Days

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While rummaging around recently in some old papers of my father, who

was a building contractor in this community years ago, I found one which I thought might interest you and, perhaps, readers of "The Carpenter." On a sheet of ordinary detail paper, 17 x 22 inches, is a floor plan, three elevations, section and printed specifications and contract all done, in a neat hand, with a pen. The floor plan shows a living room 13′ 0″ x 13′ 0″; kitchen, 13′ 0″ x 9′ 6″ and two bed rooms 8′ 3″ x 11′ 6″; a closet 1′ 6″ x 5′ 6″ and a front porch 5′ 4″ x 16′ 0″. The contract shows that my father received $375 for the job. The date is not given.

However, I can remember when oak dimension lumber and sheathing would be delivered, by local sawmill men, on the job for $8 per M. Poplar siding sold for $20 per M. and red cedar shingles for $2.50.

Some time books among these same papers show that carpenters worked eight hours then — eight hours before noon and eight hours after. If a man worked at all before noon, he got credit for a half day; likewise for the afternoon. If he worked as much as 200 days in a year, he brought his time book around to dad's shop on New Year's Day and drew $200 and was happy. The time book shows where one man drew $325 one year, but he must have been an extra good man and worked inside on the rainy days. He received $1.25 per day.

I am enclosing a copy of the specifications on the house mentioned. If you think it suitable copy for "The Carpenter," you are at liberty to use it and I shall be like the lad described by the poet:

"There's one joy comes fresh with repeating,
That you hope the gods never will stint.
Call it vain if you will, but still it's a thrill,
When you see your own efforts in print.

You may think that the subject is trifling,
That the wording is hackneyed and worn;
But you read o'er and o'er, then scan it some more,
'Till you scarce can believe that it's yourn."

Anyhow, even if you do not think this suitable copy, I have had lots of fun writing it and it costs only two cents to send it to you.

Lyman Wisely, Pres.
L. U. No. 1944, Coulterville, Ill.

Specifications

Set this house on sand stone blocks,
Six feet apart; all good sound rock.
For sills, you double 2″ x 8″;
Spike well together, true and straight.
And then spike on a 2″ x 4″,
As bearing for the joists, first floor.
Two feet on centers floor joist space;
They are 2″ x 8″ well spiked in place.
The ceiling joists are 4″ x 2″.
For studding, 2″ x 4″ will do.
16″ on centers space the same,
Double at all corners and door frames.
Rafters are framed with 4″ x 2″;
Two foot spacing for them will do.
All stuff above, of which we've spoke
And sheathing too, of good sound oak.
Siding is poplar, "Select" grade;
Shingles, red cedar, the best that's made.
All outside finish is cypress stuff,
Select grade is good enough.
All doors are No. 1, white pine;
Windows the same, of which they are 9.
All inside finish, clear kiln dried stuff;
Yellow pine is good enough.
But, if the contractor so choose,
Quarter sawn oak he may use.
Plaster; two coats, patent stuff.
Any old brand is good enough.
Build on a bracket one brick flue;
Three feet outside the roof will do.
All hardware finish to be old copper.
Behind all doors place a rubber tipped stopper
Windows; one lock, one lift, no more,
A mortise lock on every door.
Painting; is done by the owner man.
He will do it up the best that he can.
If there is anything else not on the plan,
Do it too.
Edgar Allen Longfellow, Architect.

Portage, Wis., Local Hold Get-Together Meeting

On January 5th, L. U. No. 1344, Portage, Wis., held a get-together meeting to which non-union carpenters were invited.

Stories and old-time experiences were the topics of the evening, to which many members responded. Later in the evening a buffet supper was served.

Four new members were initiated into the Local during the evening, and it is hoped these get-together meetings will

serve to cement closer the bonds of brotherhood among the members of the Local. The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

Kingston, Ont., Local Holds Smoker

The members of L. U. No. 492, Kingston, Ont., Can., held their annual smoker in Labor Hall on January 10th. A large number of the members were present and a splendid program was enjoyed.

General Representative Pat Green was the principal speaker of the evening and he delivered a very interesting address on the conditions of the trade throughout eastern Canada. Business Agent J. H. Fisher also spoke. Following the addresses refreshments were served.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

Appleton, Wis., Local Celebrates Silver Anniversary

On January 12th, L. U. No. 955, Appleton, Wis., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, followed by a smoker. Two hundred guests were present, including the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council.

The banquet was prepared and served by the wives of the members.

President Fred E. Bachman of the Trades and Labor Council was the principal speaker of the evening, and he congratulated the Local upon its record of twenty-five years of endeavor, growth and progress. Other speakers included Brother Carl Lolper, the only charter member present; Vice-President W. Eggert of the Trades and Labor Council and President E. J. Wright of the Fox River Valley District Council.

Altogether the evening was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

A Good Idea

L. U. No. 143, Canton, O., has devised a means of retaining the interest of its members during the winter months, by appointing an entertainment committee whose duty it is to prepare a program for its meetings. The nature of the entertainment is not divulged until it is presented.

The first program was presented shortly before Christmas. It consisted of a varied musical program, followed by a boxing exhibition.

The entertainment proved a huge success and the committee is to be congratulated upon the success of its efforts.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 72

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary recently put on a membership drive and obtained ten new members. On January 14th we gave a supper, followed by a dance, as a welcome to the new members. Everyone had a very enjoyable evening.

We have two regular business meetings and one social meeting each month. All our members work in harmony, each doing her share.

One evening each month we hold some sort of an entertainment. In this way we make enough money to pay our expenses.

If other Auxiliaries wish to know how to interest the men in their activities, our advice is to feed them. It has been our experience that the men are always ready to come to a supper.

With best wishes to other Auxiliaries.

Bessie M. Holt, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 72, Barre, Vt.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 94

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary has 55 members and is growing in strength each day.

Recently we gave a social to the members of Carpenters' L. U. No. 993. About 500 guests were present and a varied musical and speaking program was enjoyed. The Auxiliary presented the Local with a flag, which is the largest flag in Miami. Mrs. John Klaus, Chairman of the committee, made the presentation and President H. O. Cook of the Local responded, stating the Local will always be proud of the flag.

The affair proved a great success and the committee in charge is to be congratulated upon the success of its efforts.

Mrs. John Klaus,
L. A. No. 94, Miami, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 129

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 129, Champaign and Urbana, Ill., was organized in March, 1924. Our meetings are held on

the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Occasionally we have social gatherings, some for carpenters and their families and others open to friends. We give other entertainments also, consisting of card parties and dances.

On December 7th, L. U. No. 44 gave a dinner to its members and friends. The members of the Auxiliary helped prepare and serve the food. The guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening was First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, and he paid high tribute to the activities of the Auxiliary.

On December 21st we gave our Christmas party for the children. Each child was given a present and some candy and fruit.

At present we have not as many members as we should have, but we hope to increase our membership in the future. All ladies who are eligible should join with us, as they are part of the carpenters' family and our aim is to help the carpenters in any way we can.

Mrs. W. A. Durham,
L. A. No. 129, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Emil Frederick Peters, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He was last heard from on January 19, 1925, from Los

Angeles, Cal. He is described as being 56 years of age, 6 feet tall and weighing from 185 to 195 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. E. F. Peters, 536 Ridge Ave., Youngstown, O.

"Good Driver of Men"

Carpenter foreman (union); good driver of men, for large job of concrete forms, etc. Address, Box 424-J. Star Office.

This advertisement recently appeared in the "Help Wanted" column of a daily newspaper published at Washington. That any contractor in these enlightened times should have the nerve to advertise for such a foreman or boss seems unbelieveable. A "good driver of men!" Where does this ruffian think he is living—in Russia, Africa or some other benighted country? How could he have the effrontery to put such an "ad" in a newspaper published anywhere in this land of freedom, especially in one published at the capital of the nation? Such an "ad" would not have aroused much attention a hundred or even fifty years ago, but appearing now, in 1926, it denotes that the advertiser belongs to a past age—an age when "good drivers of men" were very common, when human slavery existed, and when a "Simon Legree" was found in nearly every industrial plant.

Those brutal days, thank Heaven, are gone, and we are only reminded of them when some incident like the one we have described is called to our attention. That this advertiser for a "good driver of men" did not sign his name to his "ad" shows his cruel and cowardly nature. Why he should specifically demand a union man to do his dirty work for him is beyond our comprehension. Union men—real union men—cannot be hired to do that kind of work. That sort of thing—"driving" workers—is diametrically opposed to trade unionism. It was to wipe out just such industrial brutality and slavery that trade unionism was established. Moreover, union workers don't have to be "driven." Trade unionists in every line of industry are recognized now as the most industrious, efficient and intelligent workers, and, consequently, union employers are not compelled to advertise for foremen who are "good drivers of men." Says "The Trade Unionist," published at Washington:

"We do not know who inserted this advertisement, but we do know that it is just such concerns as the one responsible for its insertion that is the cause of most of the trouble in the building industry."—Ex.

The per capita wealth of Polk County, Florida, in which is located our Home at Lakeland, is $4,767.85. This is the highest per capita wealth of any county in the world.

Craft Problems

Common Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON VIII

The last problem in the lesson preceeding this one, showed how to take a fraction of a step in stepping off a hip or valley rafter. We were assuming that the rafters met each other at the comb, but in most instances, especially on hip roofs, the rafters are framed so as to be nailed to a ridge board. We will say that the ridge board is 1⅝ inches thick, which would mean that the run of each

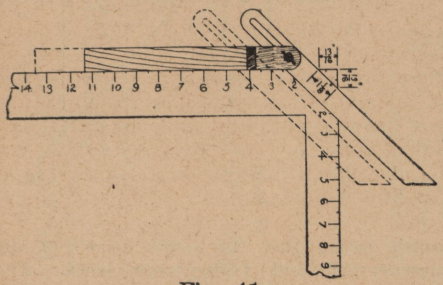


Fig. 41.

side of the roof has been cut down 13-16 of an inch, and that would mean that not only the common rafters would have to be cut shorter, as much as 13-16 of an inch cut off the run would equal, but that the hip and valley rafters, too, would have to be cut shorter on the same basis, which would be the diagonal distance of 13-16 of an inch and 13-16 of an inch, or, as shown by the illustration, Fig. 41, 1⅛ inches. The 1⅛ inches would have to be taken from the last step, relatively, in the same manner as the 9 3-16 inches were added to the last step, explained in Fig. 40 of Lesson VII. How to obtain the diagonal distance of very short distances is also illustrated by Fig. 41. The bevel square is set to a 45-degree angle, by setting it so as to intersect with 3 on the body of the square and 3 on the tongue—this position is shown by dotted lines. (4 and 4, 5 and 5, 6 and 6, or any other figures that will cancel each other will do as well.) After the thumb-screw has been tightened, slip the bevel square forward to the proper point, which in this case is 13-16 of an inch, or half the thickness of a 1⅝ inch ridge board.

The run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, taken on the body of the square, and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter taken on the tongue of the square will give the side cut of the hip rafter; that is the cut that fits against the ridge board. The plumb cut has been illustrated in a previous problem. The run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter is equal to the diagonal distance of 12 and 12 on the square, or 17 inches. So we take 17 inches on the body of the square. But to obtain the figures to be used on the tongue of the square we will have to ascertain the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, which is illustrated by Fig. 42. Here we find that the distance between 17 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, is 18¾ inches, or nearly so. This being equal to the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, we take these figures on the tongue of the square in order to obtain the side cut of the hip or of the valley rafters. By referring to Fig. 43 it will be seen that the tongue of the square is only 16 inches long (some squares have longer tongues) so by dot-

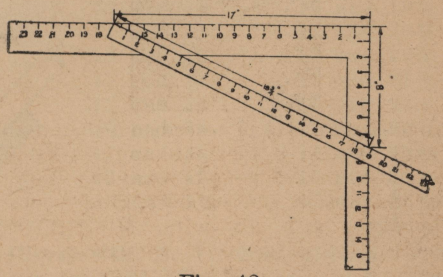


Fig. 42.

ted lines we have extended the tongue to 20 inches, in order to make the illustration clear. It will be necessary to extend the tongue of the square at least to the 18¾ inches, either with a rule or otherwise, so that the right position of the square can be obtained. After the

square has been placed in the proper position, the figures to be used can be reduced to the extent that the tongue will

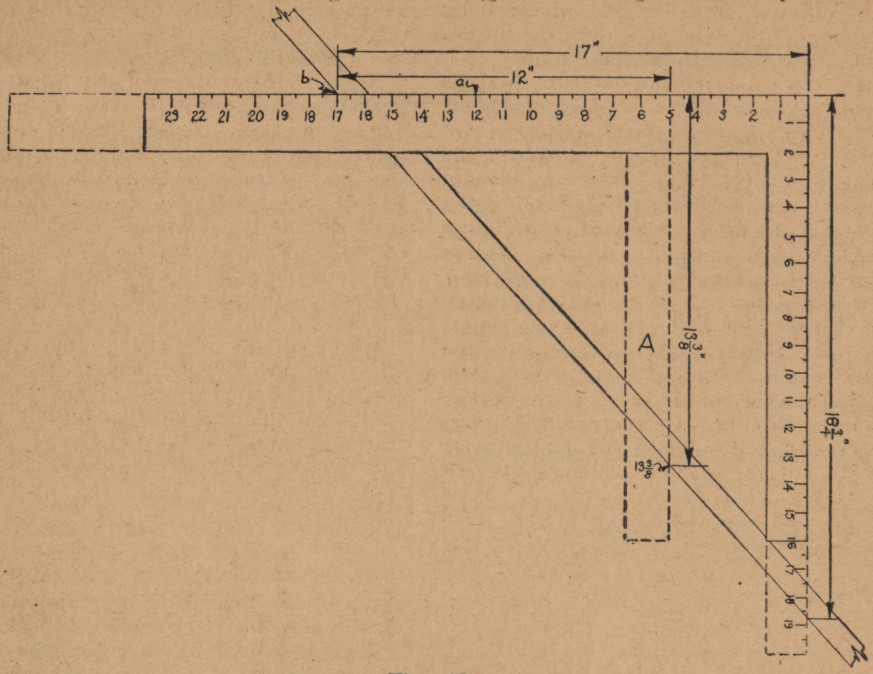


Fig. 43.

be long enough to use for obtaining the side cut. Fig. 43 illustrates how this is done. The square is slipped to the left

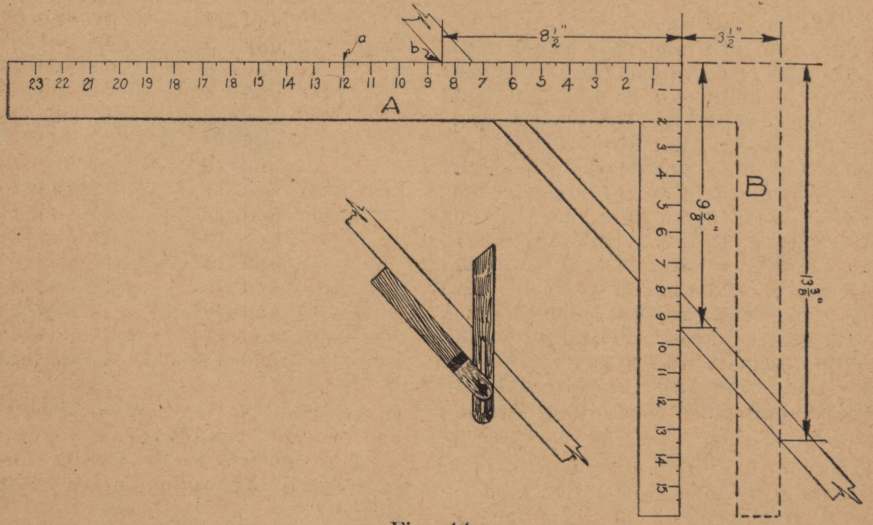


Fig. 44.

until the figures 12, or point a, comes to point b. In other words, the square is pulled to the left until the tongue reaches

the position shown at A, when we will have 12 on the body of the square and 13⅜ on the tongue of the square. The angle being just the same as when the figures 17 and 18¾ were used. The tongue in both instances gives the cut.

Fig. 44 shows two more methods of applying the square to obtain the side cut for hip and for valley rafters. We

have seen in the explanation of Fig. 43, that the run of the hip per foot run of the common rafter, or 17, on the body of the square, and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, or 18¾, on the tongue of the square would give the side cut for the hip or for the valley rafters. But the tongue not being 18¾ inches long we reduced the figures until the tongue was long enough. A very simple method of reducing the figures to be used is shown by this figure (44) with the square in the position shown at A. In this case 17 and 18¾ have each been divided by 2, bringing the former down to 8½ and the latter to 9⅜. Hence, 8½ on the body and 9⅜ on the tongue of the square will give the side cut of the hip and valley rafters. Having thus reduced the figures to be used for the side cut, it is an easy matter to increase both figures to the extent that the figure on the body of the square will be 12, or the base-figure. To do this it will be necessary to move the square forward 3½ inches, or until the figure 12, pointed out at a, reaches point b. This will bring the square in the position shown at B, with 12 on the body and 13⅜ on the tongue, or the same figures we obtained by reducing the figures from the original figures to 12 and 13⅜. After the side cut has been obtained the bevel square should be set to the proper angle and used for marking the remainder of the rafters. This is shown to the lower left of the illustration.

We are giving herewith a table dealing with the various cuts of hip, valley and jack rafters of various pitches. While we do not like the table method of roof framing, tables, nevertheless, are good aids for the beginner to prove his work.

TABLE II

Rise per foot run.	Side cut of jack rafters.	Length of hip or valley rafter per foot run of common rafter.	Hip and valley rafter cuts.		Side cut of hip or valley rafter.
Inches.	Cut.	Inches.	Foot.	Top.	Cut.
4	12 and 12⅝	17.46	17 and	4	17 and 17½
5	12 and 13	17.72	17 and	5	17 and 17¾
6	12 and 13⅜	18.02	17 and	6	17 and 18
7	12 and 13⅞	18.38	17 and	7	17 and 18⅜
8	12 and 14⅜	18.78	17 and	8	17 and 18¾
9	12 and 15	19.23	17 and	9	17 and 19¼
10	12 and 15⅝	19.72	17 and	10	17 and 19¾
11	12 and 16¼	20.24	17 and	11	17 and 20¼
12	12 and 17	20.80	17 and	12	17 and 20¾
13	12 and 17¾	21.40	17 and	13	17 and 21⅜
14	12 and 18⅜	22.02	17 and	14	17 and 22
15	12 and 19¼	22.67	17 and	15	17 and 22⅝
16	12 and 20	23.34	17 and	16	17 and 23⅜
17	12 and 20¾	24.04	17 and	17	17 and 24
18	12 and 21⅝	24.75	17 and	18	17 and 24¾

Regarding Brother Jones' Roof Problem

With interest have I followed the discussion and different plans sent in regarding Brother Jones' roof and am surprised at the few plans so far submitted, particularly when considering that this discussion has appeared in "The Carpenter" time and again.

Now, I would not call all the other sketches faulty like Brother Dye of Gloversville, N. Y., does, although I do not consider his plan any better than the rest, but will let the results obtained by my way of framing, speak for themselves.

Now, if I were called upon to frame this roof, I would go about it in the following way. As no figures were given, I am supplying my own.

First, I would measure the distance

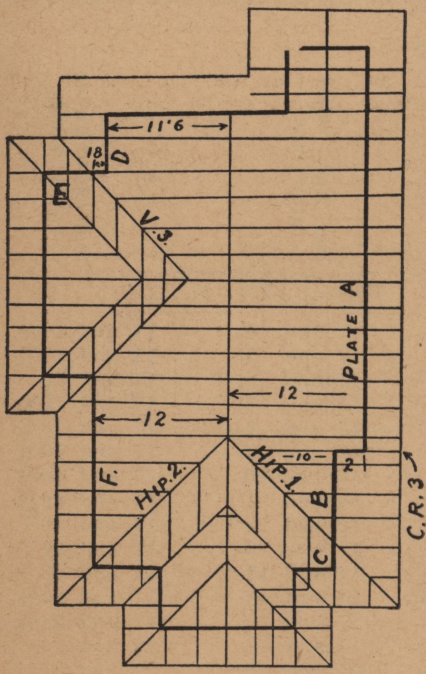
of the plates at their widest points, which in this case would be plates A and F. Let's say the distance is 24 feet over all.

Second, I would determine the pitch of the roof, which in this case, let's say is a half pitch, or in other words, the rafter rises 12 inches in 1 foot of run.

Third, I'd decide what sort of overhang I would want, open rafter or boxed in. In my plan I figured overhang to be boxed in.

Fourth, I'd determine the distance between plates A and B, which in this case, let's say is 2 feet and the distance between plates F and D on parallel lines, to be 18".

Now then, as I stated above, the width of the building is 24 feet at its extreme points or plates. That gives the common rafter (C. R.) a run of 12 feet

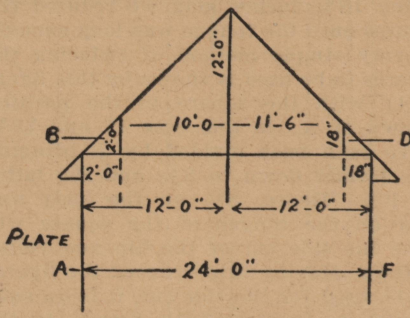


from plates A and F to the ridge pole, and a run of 10 feet from plate B to the ridge pole. (Let us picture these jack rafters as common rafters, it's easier to catch the idea.) And a run of 11' 6" from plate D to ridge pole.

As the C. R. rises 12" per foot, starting at plate A it will have risen 2 feet when it passes plate B.

Therefore, I frame plate B 2 feet higher than rest of building and plate D 18" higher than the rest of the building for the same reason. Now, the raised plate B (study main plan), does not start at plate C, but 2 feet away from it.

Neither does the raised plate D stop at plate E, but continues another 18" so it will support valley 3. Valley 3 has two seat cuts, one on raised plate D, another on



E. Seat cut at hip 1 is simply framed to a run of 10' 0", while hip 2 is framed to a run of 12' 0". Of course, C. R. No. 3 has 2 seat cuts. One at plate A, another on the raised plate B. The only difference is found in the boxed in overhand at plate B, it is 2' 0" wider and at plate D 18" wider than in rest of building. But this, to my mind, enhances the beauty of the building rather than detracts from it.

The results are as follows:

First, and above all, a uniform roof is obtained. I do not believe that it ever was the intention of the architect to have the building crowned with such a chopped up roof like the other brothers show with their plans.

Second, It saves lumber, at least a hip, a valley and some sheathing.

Third, it saves quite a bit of time.

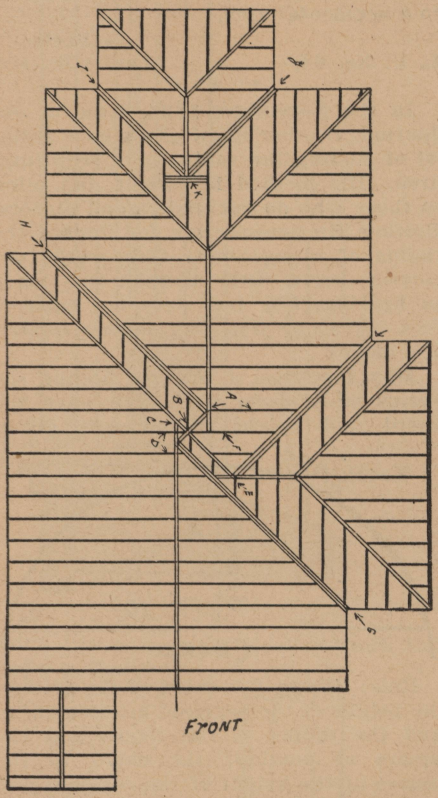
Fourth, study the lines of overhang and note the really pleasant lines this particular roof lends to itself. If open rafters are desired, roof has to be framed somewhat different, at plates A, B, and D. If anyone is interested enough, I will gladly send another plan. This is after all only a plain roof, and nearly all rafters can be framed on the ground, which cannot be said, when you strike a roof with intersecting pitches.

Henry G. Waltke,
L. U. No. 612, West New York, N. J.

* * *

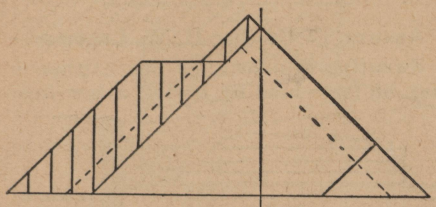
In reply to Brother J. Jones, L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash., of "Who Can Frame This Roof?" in the issue of June,

1926, we find that Brother Gustav F. Koehler, L. U. No. 842, will produce the proper shaped roof, but the roof framing he has illustrated in the August issue causes a greater loss in strength



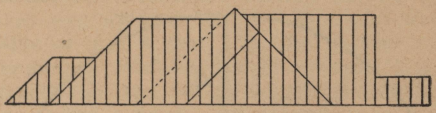
than is gained in his framing plan, unless the added hips are practically four times stronger than need be if the roof was framed in another manner.

As to Brother J. A. Gillespie, L. U. No. 228, the roof he has planned in the issue of August and also Brother Edwin



J. Dye, Gloversville, N. Y. We find that the roof of Brother Gillespie cannot carry out a continuous pitch, thereby having a small odd shaped gable to be taken care of, which would be unsightly and unmechanical.

Likewise with Brother Edwin J. Dye in issue of December, we find that a

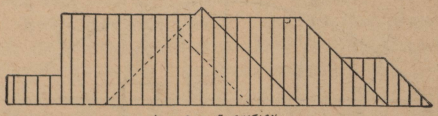


Right Side Elevation.

deck so small with such odd shaped intersections would be equally detrimental to the good appearance of such a roof.

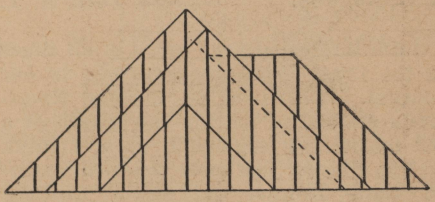
Under separate cover you will find my idea of framing this roof of J. Jones.

Making all parts of the roof the same pitch and correctly intersect, please



note on drawing the backing at the points of strain lettered from "A to L" inclusive.

Not as a matter of challenge, but for the welfare of the readers of "The Carpenter," I would be glad to read of a



better framing plan than I have for the sole purpose of learning the true fundamentals along this line.

Hoping this will be as instructive to others as the information I obtain from "The Carpenter" is to me.

Chas. H. Wert,
L. U. No. 1362, Lewistown, Pa.

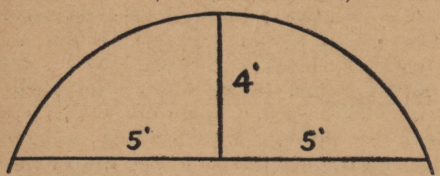
Answers To Brothers Shaw and Kretzmer

In in November and January issues of our Journal these brothers gave rules to obtain the radius to strike a segmental arch. In the old country we used a simple and easy remembered rule.

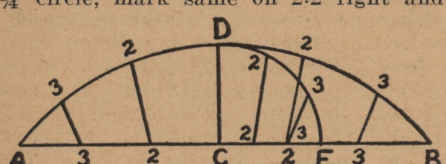
Square half the chord, add square of rise, divide by twice the rise; this gives radius. 5 times 5 equals 25, add 16, equals 41, divide by 8, gives 5⅛ feet, or 5′ 1½″. If you have inches or parts of

inches reduce to lowest denomination, then bring answer to feet and inches or part of inches.

Another method. Let A B be given chord C D rise, with radius C D, describe



¼ circle, divide D E and C E into any number of equal parts, say 3. Join 2.2 and 3.3, divide A C and C B into 3 equal parts. Set a bevel to agree with 2.2 in ¼ circle, mark same on 2.2 right and



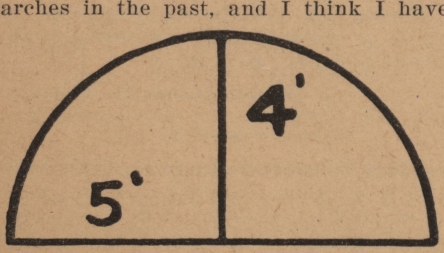
left of center, length of both to be equal; do same with 3.3, put nails at A 3, 2 D, 2.3 B, bend a thin strip against these nails and mark the curve, this will be accurate for any height or span.

Thomas Cabena,
L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.

* * *

I am interested very much at all times in the Craft Problems published in our Journal. In answer to Brother Kretzmer's method of getting the length of a rod to strike a segmental arch, I think he has a better and more practical method than Brother R. Shaw, Brother Kretzmer says square half of span, divide by rise, add rise, this equals diameter, half of diameter equals radius.

I have laid out many segmental arches in the past, and I think I have



an easier rule to remember. It is thus: Square half the span, square the rise or height, add these squares together and divide their sum by two times the height.

Formula: L squared plus H squared divided by 2 times H equals R.

5 times 5 equals 25; 4 times 4 equals 16; 16 and 25 is 41; 2 times 4 equals 8; 41 divided by 8 equals 5⅛ feet, or 5 feet, 1½ inches.

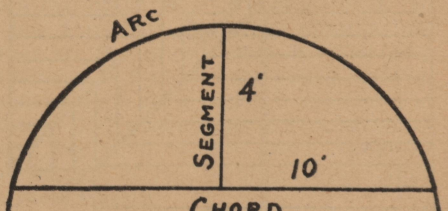
P. S.—I cannot see or understand where there is any diameter of radius to a segmental arch.

G. Beeler,
L. U. No. 64, Louisville, Ky.

* * *

In the November, 1926, issue of our Journal, Brother Shaw gives us a method of finding the radius of a segmental arch. His method is correct, but blind to those who do not understand algebra. Brother Kretzmer's rule for finding the radius of a segmental arch works out correct, but a little mistake was made in figuring, 5⅛ feet does not equal 5 feet, ½ inch; 5⅛ feet equals 5 feet, 1½ inches.

May I suggest a rule for finding the radius of a circle when you have the chord and height of segment given.



Rule: Where the chord of the arc and the height of the segment are known, to find the radius of the circle, add the square of one-half the chord to the square of the height of the segment and divide the sum by twice the height of the segment. ½ of 10′ equals 5′; 5 squared equals 5 times 5 equals 25; 4 squared equals 4 times 4 equals 16; 25 plus 16 divided by 2 times 4 equals 5⅛′; ⅛ of 12 equals 1½″.

M. Crouse,
L. U. No. 97, New Britain, Conn.

Answer To Brother H. W. Logeman

Sweating windows, as you express it, may be prevented by boring a few holes

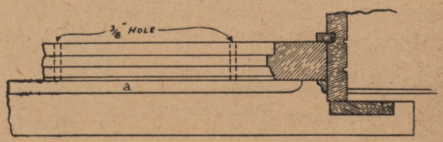


Fig. 1.

(about ⅜") crosswise near the bottom of the sash.

Also plane out or groove out the upper side of the stool near the window, this

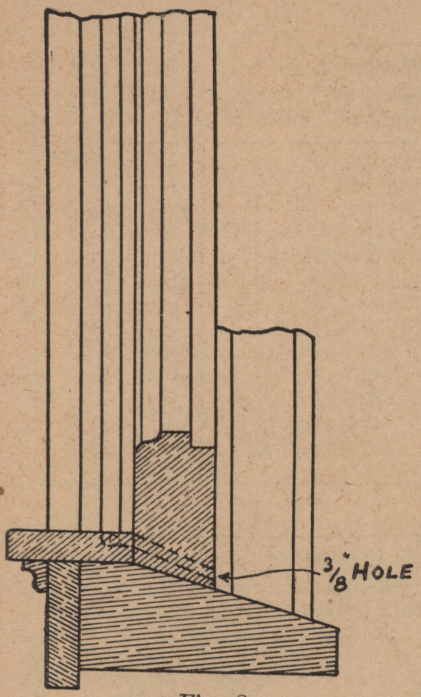


Fig. 2.

will serve as a small canal to drain the water to the holes.

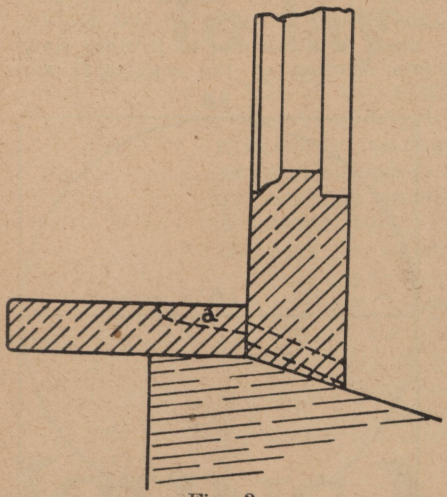


Fig. 3.

I am sure this will help, but during cold nights the holes are liable to freeze up. See A, Figs. 1 and 2.

T. Gerling,
L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.

Answer To Brother Cliff

Brother L. C. Cliff of L. U. No. 1, Chicago, writing in the January number of "The Carpenter," gives the definition for dimension lumber as, pieces that are dressed on one side and one edge or S I S and I E, the brother no doubt has confused the two words, i. e., dimension and dimensioned, the latter is a term used for all lumber that has been run through a planer and brought to a certain size in two directions, namely "width and thickness." But the word "dimension" is a trade term for all light and heavy framing, whether it be in the rough or dressed, a 2" x 4" in the rough as it leaves the saw and may measure 2¼" x 4½" is dimension lumber, but not dimensioned lumber.

Now, we will run it through the planer, it now measures 1⅝" x 3⅝" and conforms with the measurement set for dimensioned 2 x 4's by the National Lumber Dealers' Association, it is still dimension lumber, and also dimensioned lumber. A 2" x 6" is dimension lumber, but a 1" x 6" is not, a 2" x 12" is also dimension lumber, but a 1" x 12" in not, the term "sized lumber" is more generally used than the term "dimensioned lumber."

C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.

Figuring Board Measure

In several of the recent issues of "The Carpenter," I have seen many both long and hard ways of figuring the board measure of lumber, so I'll try to give a short and easy method, although not entirely my own.

Take, for instance, a piece 4" x 8" x 18' and use the cancellation method that the school kids learn early in the primary grades. However, I arrange the figures in a little different or shorter way, thus: 4 times 8 times 18 divided by 12 when cancelled equals 48 board feet.

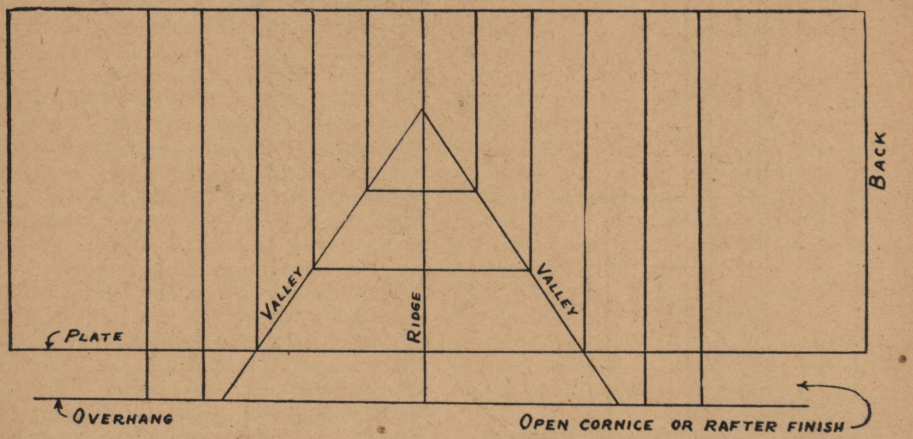
If you have forgotten this method use a little longer and harder way without cancellation. Thus: 4 times 8 times 18 divided by 12 equals 48. In other words, multiply inches in thickness by width in inches, by length in feet and divide by 12 always. Another problem when the thickness comes in fractions of an inch. Thus: 2½" times 8" times 18'; thus: 5 times 8 times 18 divided by 2 times 12 when cancelled equals 30 board feet.

Since cancellation with a little practice can be used to shorten long problems, as for instance when figuring interest, rafter problems, areas, cubical contents, etc., it is really worth knowing.

Nils O. Fagerstrom,
San Francisco, Cal.

Information Wanted

I would like to know the mechanical way of framing the valley, common and house and I would like to know how to frame the ends of said rafters where

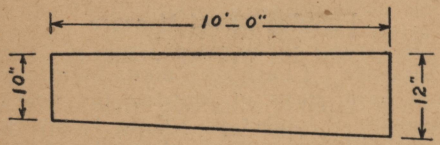


overhang rafters of the gable shown here. With this gable the weatherboards plumb up with the side of the they come together in the overhang. I would appreciate this information.

W. H. Bradshaw, Berkley, Va.

Figure This One

This board is ten feet long, ten inches wide at one end and twelve at the other. At what distance from either end should



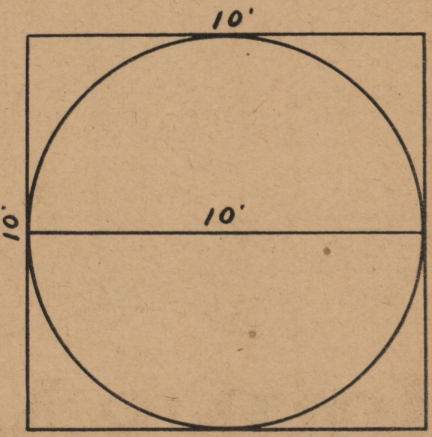
it be divided so that each part will contain the same number of square inches?

G. P. Cormick,
L. U. No. 98, Spokane, Wash.

Answer To Brother Reilly

I, like a lot of other brothers, look forward to the coming of "The Carpenter" with pleasure, for some of the discussions are interesting if not always correct. I know Brother Reilly, if I am not mistaken. No doubt he made a mistake when he tried to tell us how to find the area of a circle. Brother Lurie explains the method to be used, but it seems to me that it might be explained more thoroughly by a diagram. Suppose we take a circle 10′ in diameter and draw a square about it, with 10′ sides. The square would contain 100 square feet. Of course, the circle would contain a certain proportion, that proportion is .7854-1.0000, so if you square the D and multiply by .7854 you will get the area, 10′ x 10′ equals 100′; 100′ x .7854 equals 78.54′ or 78 and 54-100′.

There is a mistake in Brother Kretzmer's solution of the segmental arch,



which appeared in the January issue. Solution is: 5 times 5 equals 25, divided by 4 equals 6¼ plus 4 equals 10¼, divided by 2 equals 5⅛ or 5′ 1½″ instead of 5′ ½″. (Cont. on page 58.)

Easy to lay—

ONCE the starters have been laid along the eaves, the job is practically all laid out. The accurately punched anchor holes guide each successive shingle into place. The nail holes too are already punched. You can get the hang of it immediately. You'll be through and ready for the next job in no time.

There's a bunch of re-roofing business in your town. Lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles right over the old roof and you will find the business easy to get and the work easy to do.

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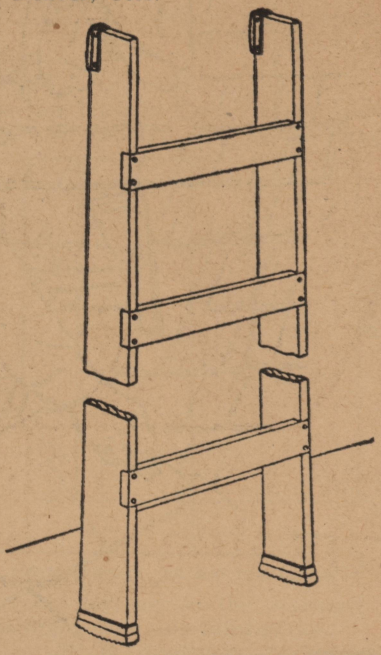

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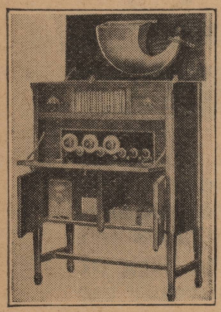

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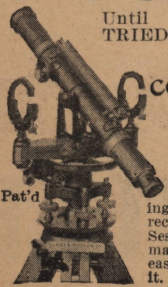

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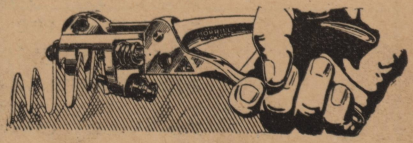

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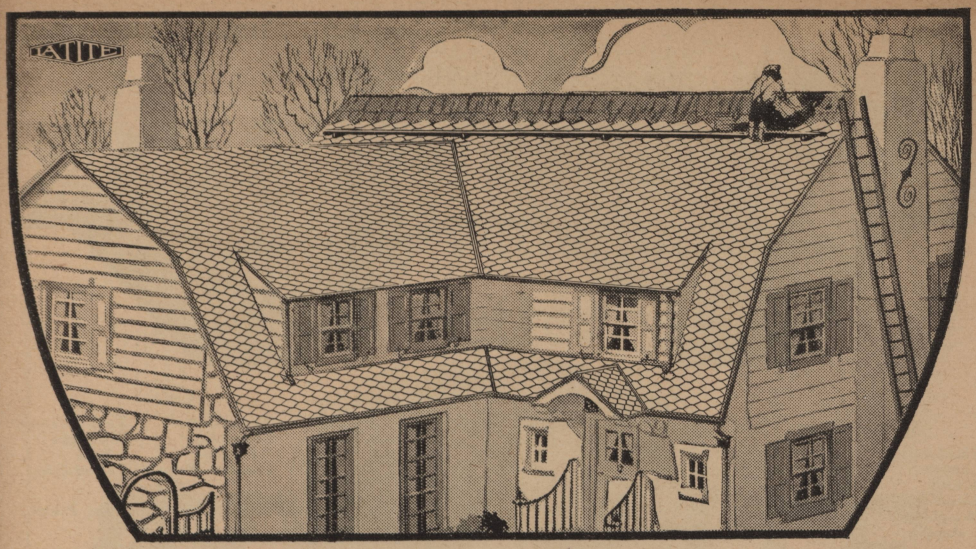

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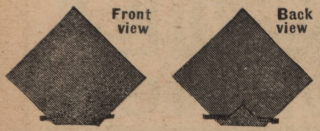

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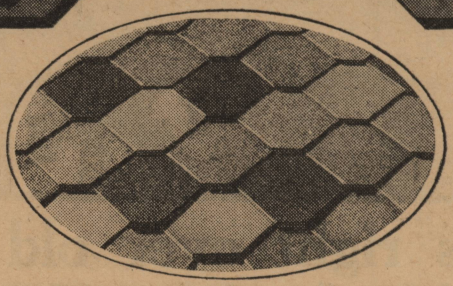
Length	36 Inches
Width	13⅓ Inches
Headlap	3 Inches
Weight per shingle	Approx. 3 pounds



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Terra Cotta — Valley-Green
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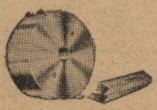

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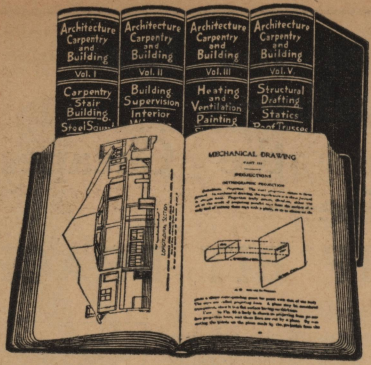

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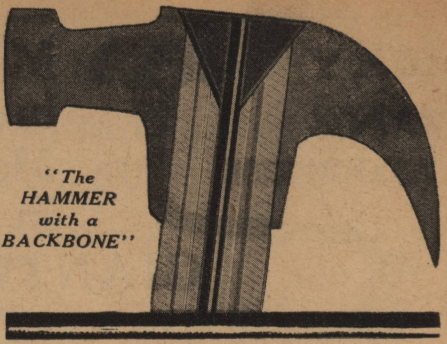

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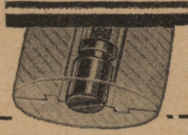

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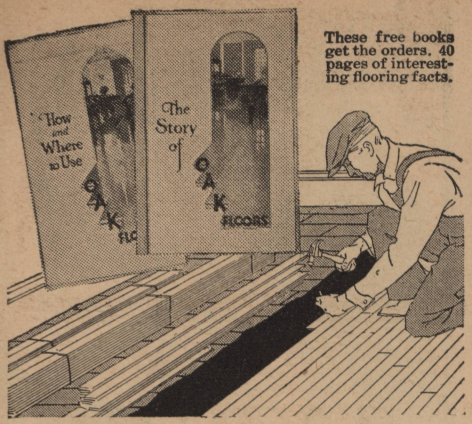
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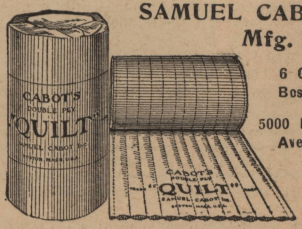

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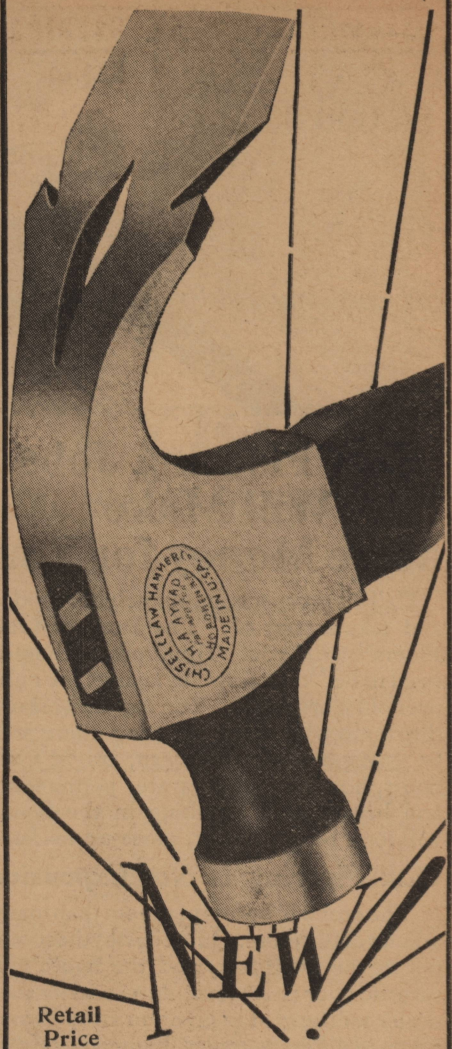

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H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS
$6,000.00 A YEAR FOR YOU

Installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP.

Last year many of our customers averaged $25.00 to $35.00 a day. You can can do it too.

Building reports indicate that 1927 will be better than 1926—a record building year. Every new building will need Weatherstrip Protection—millions of old buildings now require it. GET YOUR SHARE OF THIS BUSINESS.

ALLMETAL Weatherstrip is sold the same as any other building material. We will sell you as much or as little strip as you require—and you do not have to become an agent.

Let us tell you more about our offer.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

—Return Coupon Today For Samples—

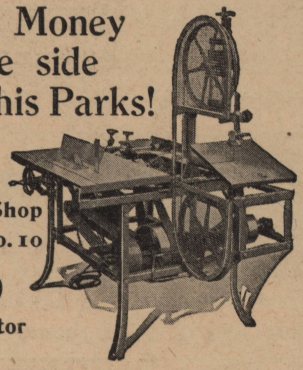
ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Make Money on the side with this Parks!



Cabinet Shop Special No. 10

$290 with motor

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 in your basement. Plug into a light socket. Then turn out all kinds of special work to order—toys, furniture, cedar chests, radio cabinets, screens, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks, with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander. Send for special circular No. 10.

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 208 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Can.

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

Double Barrelled Money Maker—

For Floor Sanding—
For Bench Work—
For Shop Work—

The Result of Ten Years of Specialization

Pioneer Builders of the Only Practical Portable Sander

Powerful—Fast Cutting
Durable—Dependable

Carpenters everywhere that want to make extra profits select the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander that has taken the place of the old-time, heavy, cumbersome machine. They realize a double duty machine will assure double profits. Wherever sanding of any kind must be done, the "Clarke" will do it. (Detach the handle for bench work.) Run 24 hours a day, week in and week out—It will still be the same dependable profit-producer—a bear-cat for work with a world of power. Plug into any electric light socket and turn out 800 to 1600 square feet of clean, level, velvet smooth floor every 8 hours. Don't invest one cent in sanding machines until you investigate the "Clarke."

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

——Mail This Coupon——

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
623 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me full details concerning the Clarke Vacuum Portable sander.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ----------

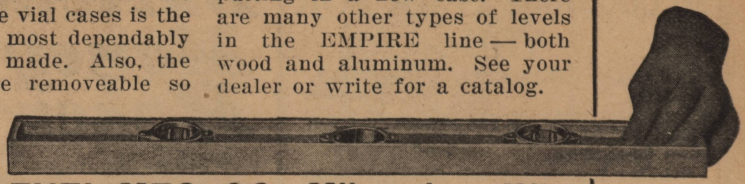
State ----------

Let Your Next Level be an EMPIRE

This Level sells for

$7.00

That is the one way to free yourself from level trouble. The EMPIRE Aluminum with the interchangeable vial cases is the best made and most dependably accurate level made. Also, the level cases are removeable so that if you break a glass you can repair it yourself by merely putting in a new case. There are many other types of levels in the EMPIRE line — both wood and aluminum. See your dealer or write for a catalog.



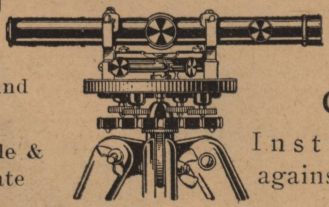
No. 1E six glass level with interchangeable vials.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

G&B Improved Convertible Level and Transit

OWN YOUR OWN

10 Days' Free Trial



Fully equipped and guaranteed

accurate, durable & easy to operate

The World's Best

Absolutely complete from factory to you

Cash or Terms

Instrument is insured against Accident

Free Booklet "How to Select, Test and Care for Convertible Levels"

Just ask for full information.

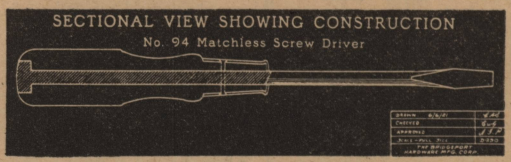
Geier & Bluhm, Inc. 672 River St., Troy, N. Y.

Matchless SCREW DRIVERS

BEST FOR CARPENTERS

HANDLES WON'T SPLIT OR LOOSEN, BLADES WON'T BEND OR TWIST IN HANDLE, POINTS WON'T BREAK OR BEND UNDER HEAVY STRAINS

Driving 8 Inch Blade Through Four Inch Hardwood Timber



CUTS SHOWING TESTS MADE FROM ACTUAL PHOTOS

6 Inch Size Supporting Man's Weight

made only by THE BRIDGEPORT HARDWARE M'F'G. CORP., Bridgeport, Conn.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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UNION STAMP
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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

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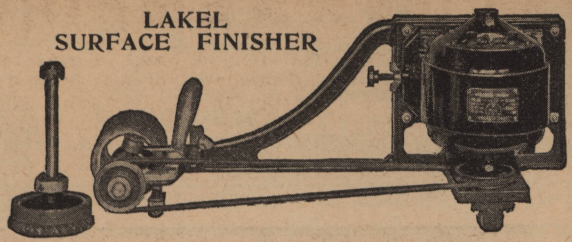
LAKEL SURFACE FINISHER



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IF YOU NOW HAVE A FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE
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YOU SHOULD HAVE THIS INFORMATION

SEND For Fully Illustrated Pamphlet Describing This Labor Saving Tool *TO-DAY*

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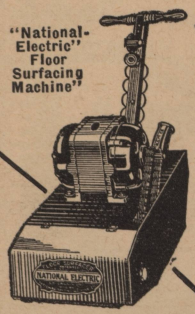
LAKEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Why Carpenters Prefer *"Nationals"*



"National-Electric" Floor Surfacing Machine"

3. Absolutely Dustless

The "National-Electric Floor Surfacing Machine" doesn't allow a particle of dust to escape into the room. This not only protects your health but also brings you jobs in homes already furnished and occupied.

The patented, one-piece, solid aluminum dust pan is a feature well worth investigating. Write for our 26-page catalog. No obligation.

5-day free trial—5 year guarantee
One Year To Pay — With No Interest

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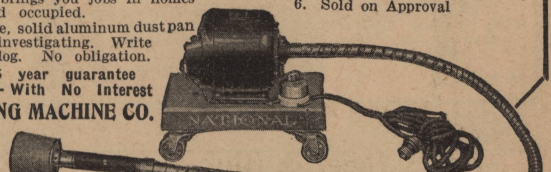
Chicago, Ill.

1. Beautiful Finishes
2. Surfaces Up to Quarter-Round
3. **Absolutely Dustless**
4. Completely Enclosed
5. Sturdily Built
6. Sold on Approval



"National Jr. Handy Sander"

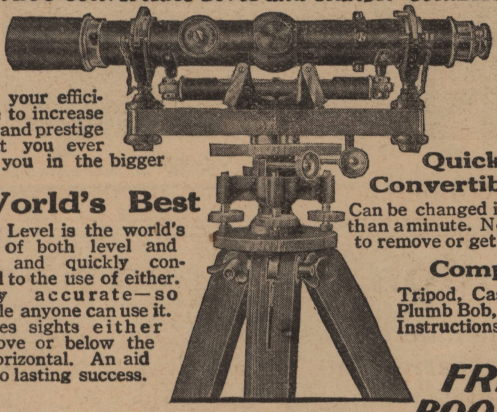
Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

OWN YOUR OWN-MAKE MORE MONEY

$5.00 BRINGS IT

Aloe Convertible Level and Transit-Combined

FREE TRIAL



Makes Money

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

It's The World's Best

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.

Quickly Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

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FREE BOOKLET

You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience neccessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

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Just $5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

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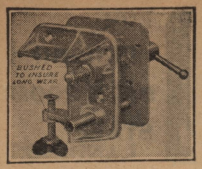
Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

Name .....

Address .....



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The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2½ lbs and it is easily attached to end of board or horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds Doors, windows or boards plumb or horizontal.

$3.75 Postpaid.

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Don't Be A Stair-FITTER all Your Life—Learn Hand-Railing and be A Stair-BUILDER. HOLT'S TWISTED HAND-RAILING is from a new "Slant;" not a BOOK, but Handy, Detached Plates of Practical, Progressive Lessons in the Art. Simplest mtthods ever published; condensed into a few simple, common-sense Rules and Scaled Diagrams of Practical Work, which the average Carpenter will readily understand—Run, Rise and Hypothenuse—no "fancy" drafting. Specially offered to those having Stair-Building knowledge. **$7.50 M. O. or Draft.**

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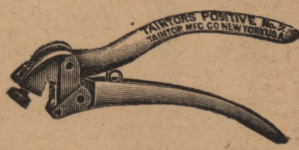
Taintor Positive Saw Sets

have Set the Standard and Set the Saws for over a Quarter Century. Are they setting *Your* saws?

If not, talk it over with your Hardware Dealer.

TWO STYLES, REGULAR No. 7, and No. 7½ WITH DOUBLE PLUNGER

Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.



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95 Reade St. New York City.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
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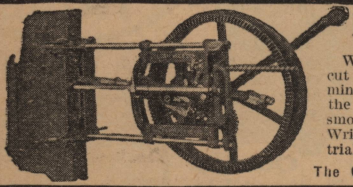
Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule

gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.



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Why break your back with brace and chisel when you can cut any lock mortise with the Champion Mortiser in 3 to 5 minutes? No awkward stooping. Just clamp it on and turn the handle. Cuts accurate mortises—any size or depth—with smooth sides and flat bottom. Pays for itself on a single job. Write today for illustrated circular and our special 10-day trial proposition.

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Send for our FREE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET that will tell you why CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS in small cities and towns SHOULD HAVE OUR

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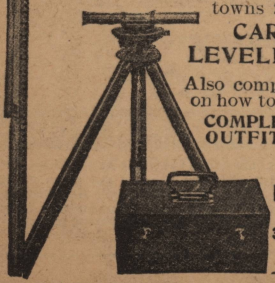
Also complete instructions on how to use the same.



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Card Cases (Label)	$ .10
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In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec., Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

Big business is promised for 1927. Will you get your share of it? You will—if you go into business for yourself, as a Federal Metal Weatherstrip contractor. The possibilities in this field are almost unlimited. We have an attractive offer for you. Write today for full details.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

4540 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Illinois

K&E STEEL TAPE

Check Your dimensions

but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

K&E STEEL TAPES

the sturdy kind with clear accurate markings.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

New York, HOBOKEN, N. J.
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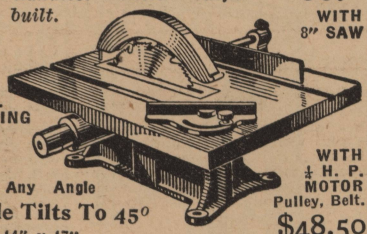
THE HOME TAPE — KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. N.Y.

Safety-Saw

The handiest little outfit ever built.

ONLY $35.00 WITH 8" SAW



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Cuts Any Angle

Table Tilts To 45°

Table 14" x 17"

WITH ¼ H. P. MOTOR Pulley, Belt.

$48.50

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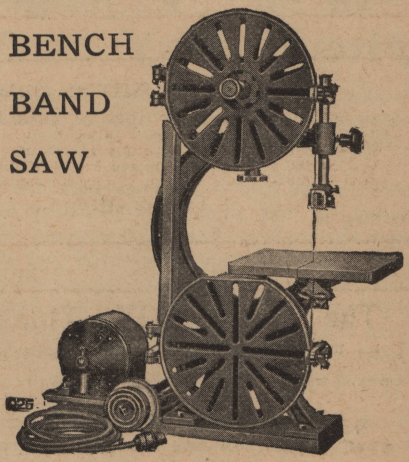

Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

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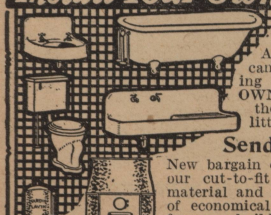

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New bargain catalog just issued. With our cut-to-fit systems you save waste material and high labor cost. 50 years of economical service to home owners, farmers, builders and mechanics. Million Dollar plants back up our Bonded Guarantee. FREE book gives you the whole story. Write for your copy today.

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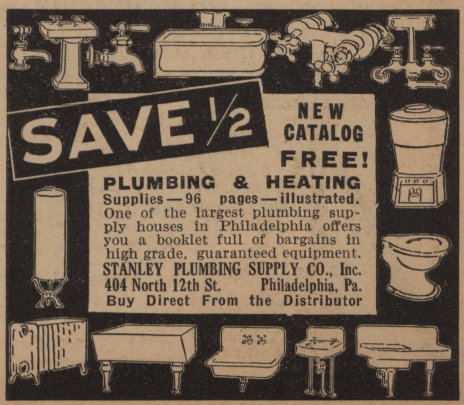

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Supplies — 96 pages — illustrated. One of the largest plumbing supply houses in Philadelphia offers you a booklet full of bargains in high grade, guaranteed equipment.

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Buy Direct From the Distributor

A Hammer to be proud of

When the head of your hammer is stamped "D. Maydole" you're proud to show it to anybody.

Before you buy a hammer look for this name—it has stood for the best hammer since 1843. The head of every Maydole is press-forged of selected tool steel. The handle is of clear, second-growth air-dried hickory, put on "for keeps". And it's got a hang that makes it your hammer the minute you take it in your fist.

Your dealer carries the Maydole. Look for the name on the head. A copy of our valuable Pocket Handbook 23A will be sent you free on request. Write for it.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

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The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

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Where good material and workmanship causes your customer to send his friends to you is the most profitable. Get this business by using

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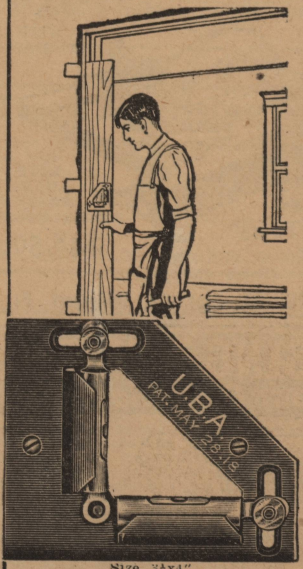

Size 3½x4"

A Combination Straight Edge Level and Plumb THAT IS Adjustable and Guaranteed to give the best of results to the user.

The UBA is the Ideal Tool for Setting Door Jambs, Wall Plates, Girders, Porch Columns, Floor Joist, and Plumbing Inside and Outside Studs, Partitions, Grades and Pitches, Etc.

Rust Proof with Double marked Clear or Green Bulbs.

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Price $1.25 in the U. S. and Canada

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IN Canada: have your dealer order from

WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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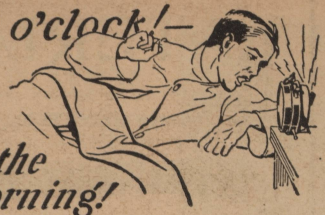
7 o'clock!— in the morning!



What does it mean to you?

Do you jump out of bed, put on your overalls, and get out on the job for the other fellow? Or do you get out on a job of your own, where you reap all the profits? Just stop a moment and think this over. If you don't now, you will wish you had in later years.

Now is the time to start in business for yourself. We will show you the way to do it. Those we have shown are making good, and so can you. Ask us.

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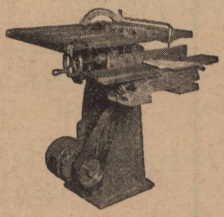
You can do more woodworking than any five men working with hand tools. It rips, cross-cuts, miters, grooves, dadoes, ploughs, joints, rabbets, bevels, etc.

Put it in your shop, or take it out on the job. It runs from any light socket without special wiring. Liberal time payment plan.



"Handy Hutch"

Write for folder C-3

HUTCHINSON MFG. CO., NORRISTOWN, PA.

MAKE MORE MONEY ON REPAIR JOBS!

TAKE a look at the sash cord when you're called in on *any* home repair job. Quite likely at least one is broken—and there's your chance! The SILVER LAKE Handy Package contains 18-ft. of high-grade cotton-braided sash cord. Enough for four new cords. It's guaranteed for twenty years when properly installed—and you can do it right.

Always carry the Silver Lake Handy Package in your repair kit. It will pay for itself in a jiffy. Use coupon below, if your dealer cannot supply you.

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316 Nevada St.
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Silver Lake Co.,
Newtonville, Mass.

Enclosed is 25c. Send me a Silver Lake Handy Package.

Name .....

Address .....

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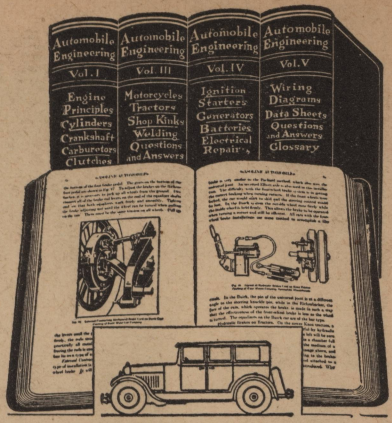

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Repair any auto fault, learn how NOW. You can do it easily in this new simple way. These FIVE BIG Books are up to the minute on automobile engineering subjects; chock full of little known facts about construction, operation and repairs. Electric wiring treated in complete detail—illustrations and diagrams make everything clear and easily understood by anybody. The most interesting and most practical set of books ever written on modern automobile engineering.

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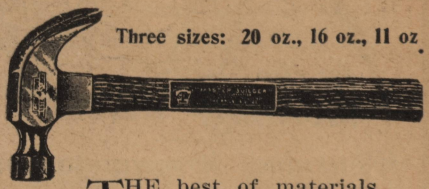

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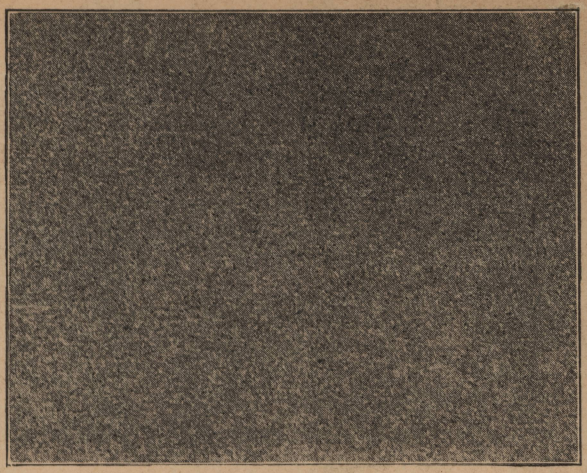

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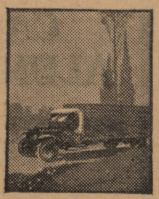

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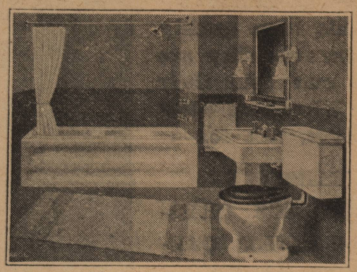

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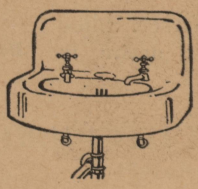

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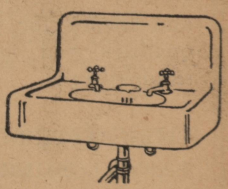

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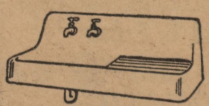

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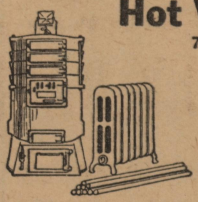

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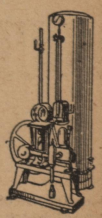

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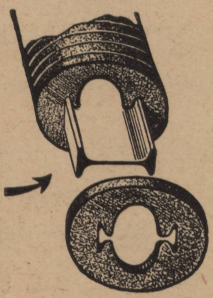

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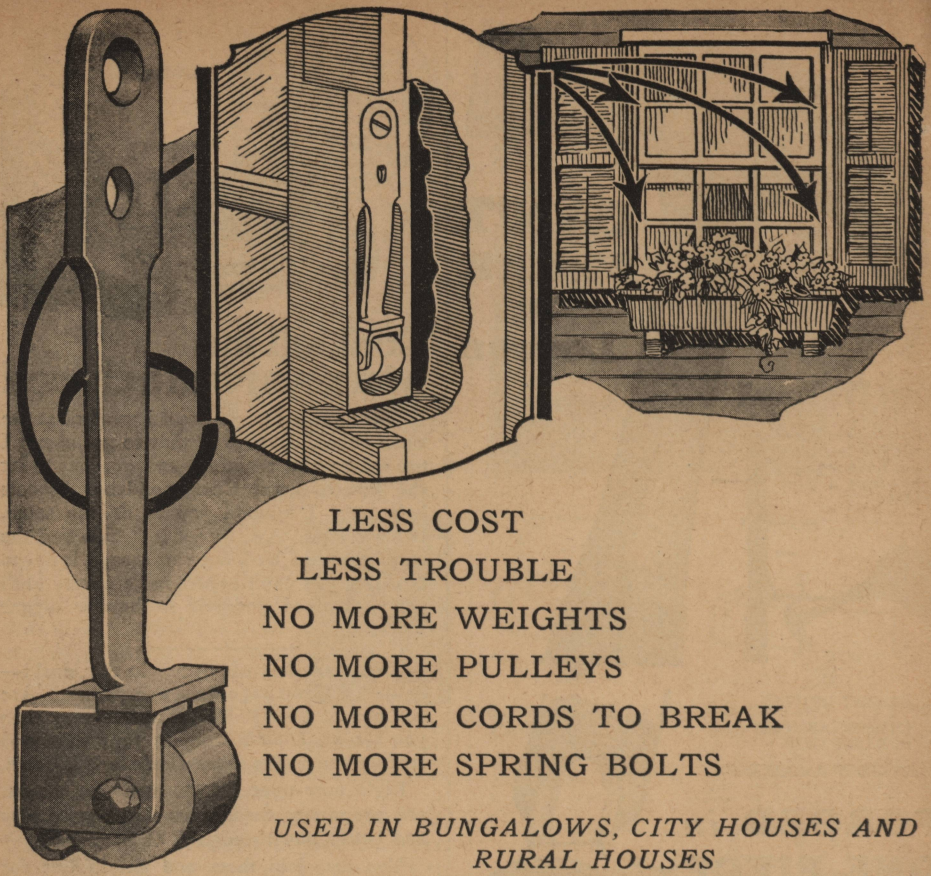

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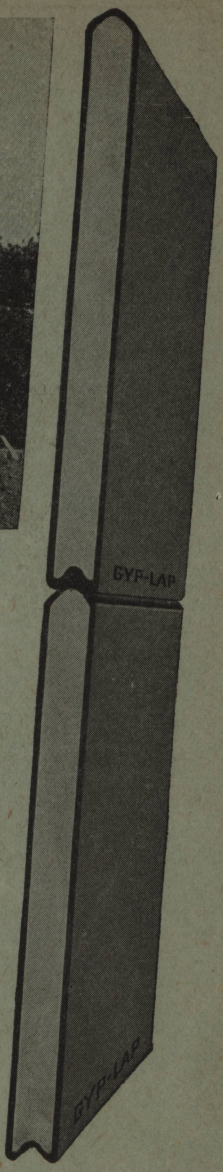

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